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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Trading Problems

THE foreign policy of President Eisenhower's Government is still in the making, but in trade and finance Washington has already disappointed European hopes. The President knows Europe well, and understands the need for co-operation among the free countries. Some of his statements during and since the election gave the impression that he regarded the economic needs of the free world as a part of the common defence. It was expected that he would give a lead towards a more liberal policy in matters of imports, overseas investments, and so on. The people of Western Europe have grown as anxious as the Americans themselves to end the system of economic aid. But if they are to stand on their own feet they must balance their transactions with the dollar world; and as this relationship is dominated by the constant tendency of the United States to create an external surplus, some American adjustments are essential before a normal trading pattern can be restored. Access to the United States market is the key to world trade. No one expected the United States Congress, and particularly a Republican Congress, to be enthusiastic about measures to make imports easier. The campaign for higher tariffs which had begun some time ago was bound to gather momentum. What has been disappointing is the absence of a lead from the President or his Ministers. Mr Eisenhower's team has so far used no persuasion and exerted no pressure to liberalise American import policy. On the contrary, they have given the impression that they are not much interested in the scope that is given to other countries to earn dollars.

SIGNS have been growing recently that the Western European countries are about to open free multilateral exchange dealings. Britain has, in fact, made considerable progress towards a convertible sterling currency. In a hundred different ways it has been made easier to change pounds into dollars for current commercial purposes. The reopening of private commodity markets has done much to break down restrictions. But the greater the advance, the nearer Britain reaches the point where it must decide whether to go all the way towards a convertible, currency without definite American support. All the barriers which Britain has lifted during the last year or so can still be restored overnight. It is only when the import controls are relaxed, and the special treatment of the dollar is given up, that a decisive step will be taken. That is the real objective the British Government has set itself. The benefits to trade would most certainly be great. But if the United States should offer no more than a modest and temporary addition to Britain's dollar reserves through the International Monetary Fund, and American commercial policy was clearly sliding backwards, the risk would be excessive. Britain has barely regained a precarious solvency. It could not carry the dollar deficits of a score of other countries on its back. And dollar deficits are certain to increase again. If the declining scale of American aid cannot be offset by expanding exports to North America.

New Middle East Defence Plan Envisaged

Bus Plunges Into Ravine: Ten Killed

Lyon, May 25.
Ten persons were killed last night when a bus plunged into a 100-foot ravine from the highway between Thurins and St Martin En Haut (Ruone, France).

Ten more passengers have been taken to a local hospital.—France-Press.

Death Of Mr A.A. Razack

Mr Ahmed Abdul (Donji) Razack, a prominent member of the local Moslem community, died at his residence early this morning after a long illness, at the age of 53 years.

The late Mr Razack was a keen lawn bowler and had played for the Craigower CC and the Indian HC in first division matches. He was a member of the successful Indian team which won the premier league championship in 1950.

Mr Razack survived by his widow, a son (Mr Noorie Razack of U. Spallinger & Co. Ltd.), a married daughter Mrs Ayesha Young (in Borneo with her husband), and three daughters Habiba, Fatima (of Hongkong Electric Company) and Khadija. The funeral will be held at the Mohammedan Cemetery, Happy Valley, at 4 p.m. today.

Received With Satisfaction

Mombasa, May 24.
Mr A. B. Patel, Indian leader on the Kenya Legislative Council, said today that the Kenya Government's decision to call up Asian subjects for compulsory national service had been greeted with great satisfaction.

A feeling of comradeship of great benefit to the development of Kenya would be created through Europeans and Asians standing shoulder to shoulder in the fight against the Mau Mau.

Earth Tremors Shake Buildings

Guatemala, May 24.
Buildings swayed in a series of strong earth tremors in the Guatemala city area last night. But no damage or casualties are reported in the city.

The tremors rattled windows and crockery.

There was "minor" damage to property in outlying districts according to the authorities.—Reuter.

FOSTER DULLES' MISSION

Karachi, May 24.
Diplomatic circles in Karachi believe that one of the main reasons for the current Middle East tour of the United States Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles, is to sow the seeds for a new type of Middle East Defence Organisation.

Observers here consider that Mr Dulles is in favour of an organisation which would spring generically from the countries of the Middle East themselves and which would not be dominated by nations such as the United States, Britain and other countries associated with the original Middle East Defence Organisation proposal in October 1951.

Mr Dulles is believed to think this proposal was not sufficiently native in its origin and was somewhat artificial. He is credited with the belief that an organisation springing directly from the Middle East would have a better chance of support from those countries whose enthusiasm is not great at the moment.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister Sir Mohammed Zafarullah Khan, is understood to have subscribed to this view.

Observers consider that discussion of this problem made up a large part of the talk between the two statesmen yesterday.

Mr Dulles is believed to have been encouraged by what he has seen and heard during his tour, and by the realisation by Middle East countries that they cannot meet any outside threat alone.

Observers think Mr Dulles places priority on a settlement of the Suez Canal dispute between Egypt and Britain, which he feels will go a long way towards bringing about a defence organisation and dispelling a certain amount of distrust in the motives of the Western powers.

In two long talks with Mr Mohammed Ali, the Pakistan Prime Minister, yesterday and today Mr Dulles is understood to have laid great emphasis on the settling of the Kashmir dispute—a subject which he discussed with the Indian Prime Minister Mr Nehru in Delhi.

Reports indicate that many misunderstandings between the United States and India were straightened out in Delhi.

Two-Way Racket In Dope And Gun-Running

New York, May 24.
Two young Chinese widows are flooding the United States with drugs and sending arms to Red China say American agents in a warning to the United Nations.

Lu Wang-tao and Sze Oi-chuan rule with an iron hand a vast network of pirates and thugs off the China coast, reports United States Narcotics Commissioner Asa Carter.

They are held responsible for innumerable murders in a two-way racket of preying on the dope addicts of the United States and gun-running for the Communists.

Lu runs a so-called insurance organisation—selling insurance against pirates.

Both girls arrived in Hongkong penniless in 1947. There they linked up with a drug agent who was last year deported by the British authorities. The girls, who had become rich with American dollars then reopened their racket from other bases along the coast.—London Express Service.

US Atomic Energy Policy Criticised

New York, May 25.
David E. Lilienthal, former chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said today the government's policy on atomic energy under present day conditions is "wrong."

Lilienthal said "one of the strong reasons I had for leaving the public service was to be free to say so."

His statement appeared in an article as one of 30 outstanding leaders in the atomic energy field who voiced opinions released today for the National Industrial Conference Board.

Free competition in atomic power development would be an "asset" because "there is the place for the creative function of the businessman in our society," Lilienthal said.

He said the government has always been the "sole proprietor of the materials and the plants, the government was and the government still is the sole investor and the sole customer."

He called for a "basic re-writing of the McMahon Act because 'it is hurting our economic development and it is certainly hurting our progress in military ways.' He urged repeal of Section Seven which he termed a deterrent.—United Press.

RESIDENTS INDIGNANT
Las Vegas, May 24.
Nevada residents reacted indignantly today to demands that they evacuate Nevada atomic proving grounds be abolished.

The furor began following an atomic explosion a week ago which resulted in a radioactive fallout across a portion of Southeast Nevada and Southwest Utah.

Roadblocks were set up across highways and more than 100 vehicles were found to be "hot" radioactively and required washing although the radiation level was far below that which would be harmful to humans, crops and live-stock.

All this led Representative Douglas Stenholm (Republican of Utah) to demand an immediate end to the Nevada atomic tests because they were endangering and inconveniencing Utah residents.

A Salt Lake City newspaper demanded editorially the atomic proving grounds be abolished because the nuclear blasts were "annoying" Utah residents.

Typical of the immediate reaction of most Nevadans was that of Governor Charles Russell. "I haven't received any complaints from other States and few serious objections from Nevadans," he said. Nevadans, the Governor continued, "realize the importance of our national preparedness efforts in building and perfecting atomic weapons which may ultimately result not only in the safety of the United States but of the free people the world over."

Managing Director Ken Fregeley of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce led his organisation "I'm very glad to have the atomic experiments held in our back yard."

The only damage we've found is a few broken windows and some cracked walls and ceilings," Fregeley said, "all of which were promptly repaired at the expense of the AEC."—United Press.

Red China Wants To Buy Ships

Tokyo, May 24.
Communist China desires to purchase refrigeration ships from Japan, according to an inquiry recently received from Communist China by the local Japanese Yawata Builders Council, a trade report said.—France-Press.

Mr David Leigh, airport manager, reported two people were still alive when pulled from the wreckage.—Reuter.

FIVE DIE IN PLANE CRASH

St Louis, May 24.
A twin engined airliner crashed at Lambert Municipal airport today killing five of the seven on board.

Mr David Leigh, airport manager, reported two people were still alive when pulled from the wreckage.—Reuter.

Bowen Rd Burglar Falls 15 Ft, But Escapes

An intruder who, early this morning, broke into the South China Morning Post flats at No. 7 Bowen Road (the third burglary in two nights) fell some 15 feet from a ledge which crumbled beneath his weight but succeeded in making good his escape.

The burglar, disturbed by Mrs R.A.E. Watson while going through the drawers of a dressing table, dashed out onto the verandah. While jumping off the balcony onto the ledge the masonry crumbled and the man fell to the ground, dropping part of his foot—a travelling clock—to the ground.

The previous night the flats at No 6 Bowen Road (top floor) occupied by Mrs F. P. Franklin and No 7 Bowen Road (2nd floor) occupied by Miss M. Richardson, received visitations from burglars.

It was the second time in four months that the flat occupied by Mr and Mrs Watson had been entered.

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TODAY'S RACING SELECTIONS

By "Rapier"	By "The Turf"
RACE 1	RACE 1
Cornhill Maggie Esperanza Outsider:—Tune-Phone.	Tune-Phone Cornhill Esperanza Outsider:—Peony.
RACE 2	RACE 2
Ironsides Care Free Eudora Outsider:—Gracechurch.	Eudora Care Free Windchaser Outsider:—Shahrokh.
RACE 3	RACE 3
Royal Command Three Stars Dark Fury Outsider:—Leading Lady.	Royal Command Three Stars Universal Beauty Outsider:—Dark Fury.
RACE 4	RACE 4
Green Velvet Exquisite Love Bonnie Eyes Outsider:—The Gazelle.	Heliohyte Miami Beauty Exquisite Love Outsider:—Prairie Moon.
RACE 5	RACE 5
Boom Town Hiram C Pearl of Hongkong Outsider:—Air Power.	Hiram C Air Power Boom Town Outsider:—Pearl of Hongkong.
RACE 6	RACE 6
Knock-Down Johnner Fire-Glo Outsider:—Ben Lomond.	Fire-Glo Knock-Down Straight Forward Outsider:—Clonfeckle.
RACE 7	RACE 7
Skylon Crackerjack Emerald Outsider:—World Peace.	Crackerjack Chinese Mackerel Kentucky Lady Outsider:—Skylon.
RACE 8	RACE 8
Cleopatra Vagabond King Tiny Grey Outsider:—Probability.	Brivisto United Victory Cleopatra Outsider:—Probability.
RACE 9	RACE 9
Possibility Acquisition Cinch Outsider:—Liberty Diamond.	Southwest Straight On Cinch Outsider:—Courtier.
RACE 10	RACE 10
Lady Gloucester Comet Kentucky Moon Outsider:—Shun Lee.	Comet Shun Lee Sunkiss Outsider:—Minx.
RACE 11	RACE 11
Tunny Rocmarle Magic Bow Outsider:—Happy Boy.	Jericho Skyrocket Rocmarle Outsider:—Magic Bow.
RACE 12	RACE 12
Seafire Tonyber High Speed Outsider:—Treasuriland.	Treasuriland Potentially Ping On Outsider:—High Speed.

Basic Principles Of Revised Truce Proposal Disclosed

Washington, May 24.
The basic principles of the new United Nations proposals for a truce in Korea to be handed over to the Communists at Panmunjom tomorrow will be:

1. No forcible repatriation.
2. No intimidation.
3. No indefinite imprisonment.

An attempt is being made to translate and apply these principles, agreed upon by representatives of the United States and its Allies in the Korean war, into such detailed form that the neutral commission which is expected for a time to have custody of the prisoners will not find itself indefinitely stalemated over the details of their disposition.

The principle of no forcible repatriation of prisoners unwilling to return to their homeland is one upon which the United Nations command will not compromise.

From this derives their determination that the truce proposals shall contain definite safeguards against prisoners of war being subjected to any form of pressure, direct or indirect, by the actual arrangements for their custody and disposition to be agreed upon by both sides.

The Polish and Czech members of the neutrality commission cannot be permitted to send their troops to Korea because in the United Nations view these Communist troops might be used to intimidate the prisoners.

NO BULLYING
Chinese and North Korean Communists can be permitted to interview prisoners of war but it must be under such supervision that will not permit them to bully the prisoners into certifying against their will that they wish to be repatriated.

The threat of indefinite imprisonment resulting from prolonged Communist-United Nations debate over their disposition must be eliminated by laying down a date by which prisoners would be freed if no agreement had been reached about them.

The feeling in United Nations diplomatic circles here is that these principles are implicit in the so-called Indian resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly last December.

after an armistice has been agreed upon.

Officials today declined to give out these details in aid of the intentions of that resolution must be translated into such unmistakably clear proposals that the disposition of the prisoners can proceed smoothly.

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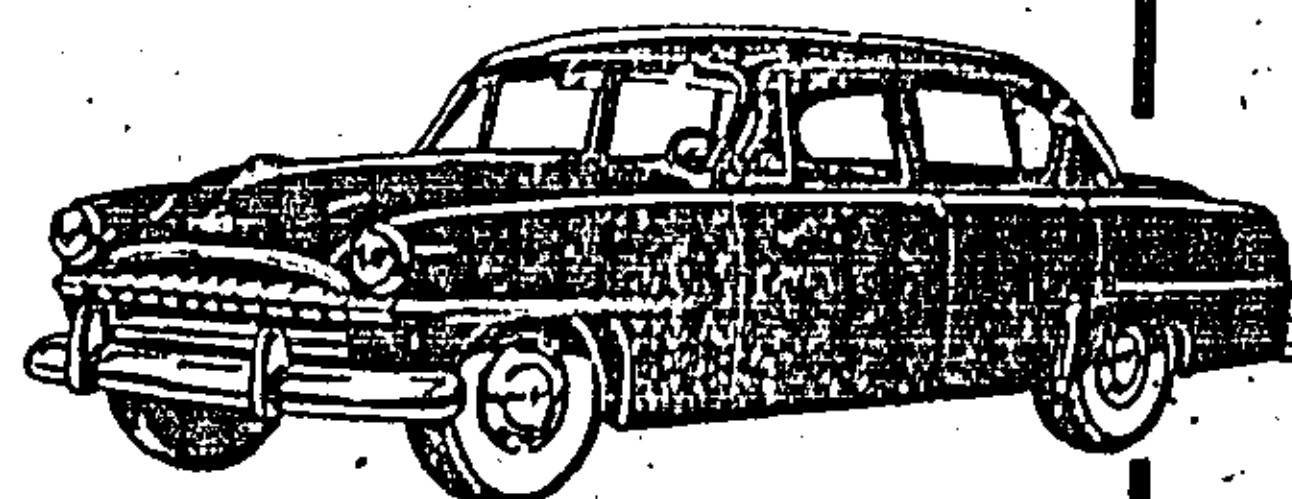
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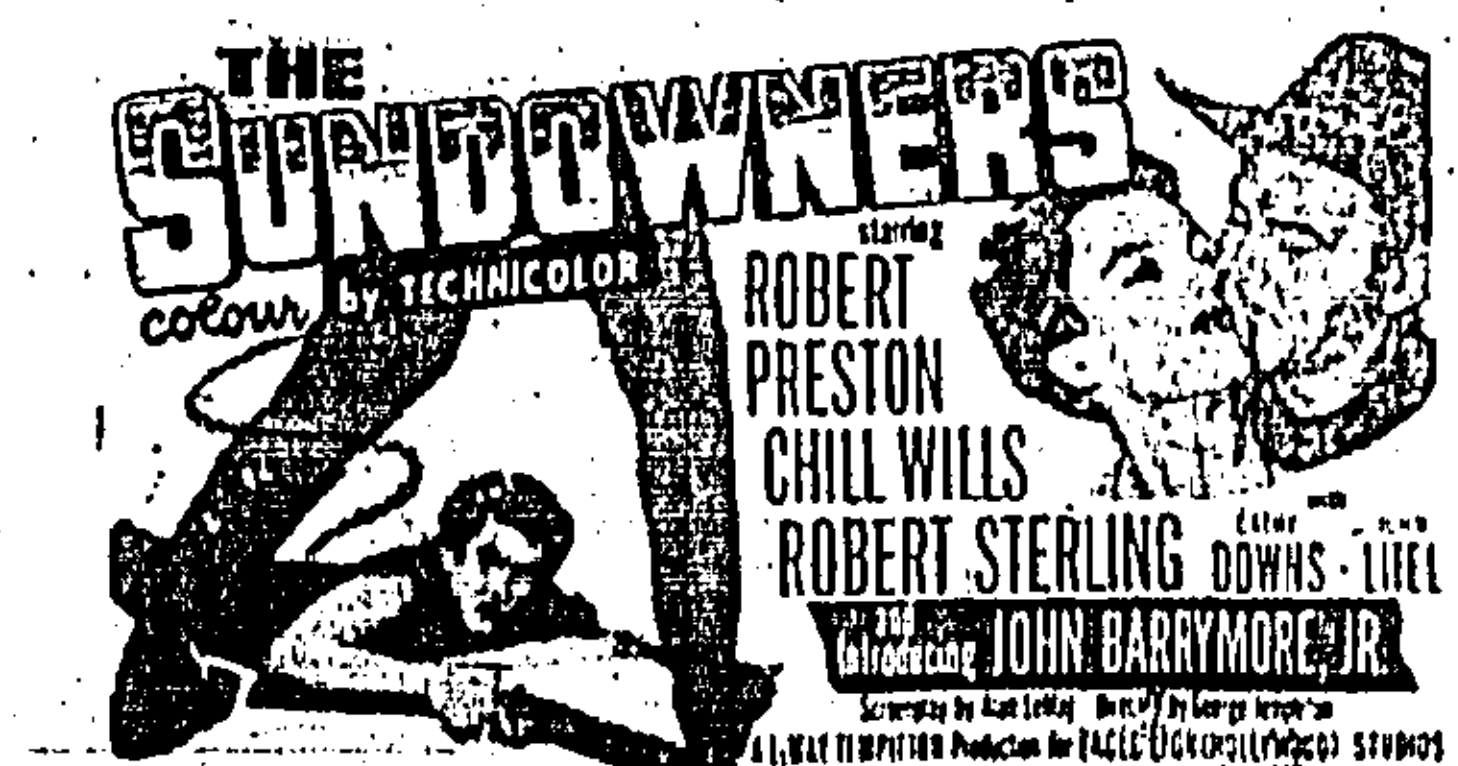
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Into Battle-With A Polar Bear



A fight begins on the snowy waste background in the Canadian Arctic, 60 miles from the magnetic North Pole. A team of husky dogs has surprised a Polar bear. The picture was taken by an Eskimo Special Constable with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and brought to London by reporter T. F. Thompson who went in a Hastings plane with the Royal Air Force on a Polar flight, designed to provide Arctic experience for ten "super-navigators." The fight ended when one of the constables shot the Polar bear. — Express Photo.

Starting To Leave The Suez

British Women And Children Evacuees

Cairo, May 24. The first planeload of British women and children evacuees left here today for home under the British community's plan to move out the families of civilians.

Forty evacuees, including 16 mothers and 24 children—the youngest seven months old—left International Airport in a chartered Hermes aircraft, nicknamed "The Coronation Special," for Rome and London.

The evacuees are the families of employees of two of the biggest British companies in Egypt, Shell Oil and Imperial Chemical Industries.

Meanwhile, the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Robert Hankey, arrived to take over the British Embassy here in the absence of the Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, who is returning to England for medical treatment.

Mr. Hankey declined to say whether or not he carried a new British proposal to end the dispute over the Suez Canal Zone.

The British Foreign Office last Wednesday advised all British civilians in Egypt who did not have important business compelling them to stay to return to England.

However, Abdel Nassert, a member of Premier Naguib's military junta, yesterday assured foreigners, including British civilians, that the government would protect them in case of any outbreak. — United Press.

HIS ELEVENTH CONVICTION

Singapore, May 24. Vladimir Jarkoff, a Russian, was convicted yesterday for the 11th time in Singapore since February 1947.

On the latest conviction, he pleaded guilty to cheating a shop proprietor. Jarkoff was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the First Singapore District Court. — United Press.

STAR

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28. T. THE SECRET HEART
29. W. Father of the Bride
30. F. Father's Little Dividend
31. R. I. Can Get It for You
32. R. I. Can Get It for You
June 1, M. Ruby Gentry

Soviet Eager To Trade With Britain

London, May 24. Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade in the Labour Government, arrived home by air from a private visit to Russia and Hungary.

He said he had met Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, who described the possibility of a Big Four meeting as "very interesting."

Mr. Wilson said he found the Russians co-operative and eager to extend trade with Britain.

He met the Hungarian Foreign Minister and said he made it plain that trade with Hungary could not be resumed till the release of Edgar Sanders.

Mr. Sanders, a British businessman, was sent to prison in Budapest in 1949 for alleged espionage, and Mr. Wilson—then President of the Board of Trade—was the man who stopped trade with Hungary in retaliation. — Reuter.

CALL BY FREEDOM HOUSE

New York, May 24.

A group of prominent Americans said today that the methods of Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy and British leftwing Labour leader Aneurin Bevan should be shunned by the responsible leadership of the free world.

Criticism of "the ambition-ridden Bevens and McCarthy" came from Freedom House, an organization founded by the late Mr. Wendell Wilkie.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, coloured United Nations official, was a signatory of the declaration and Mr. Paul Hoffman, former head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, was associated with it.

Freedom House said it was confident the Bermuda meeting of President Eisenhower, Sir Winston Churchill and the French Prime Minister would "bring a clear call to sanity" and a "firm rejection of those who would capitalise on anti-American and anti-British sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic."

Freedom House declared "The responsible leadership of the free world must shun the opportunistic methods of the ambition-ridden Bevens and McCarthy and by word and deed help to preserve the friendship of our two countries and the alliance of all free peoples." — Reuter.

Pistols In Bag Start A Feud

Frankfurt, May 24. An American Army prison sociologist told a U.S. court here his views on love, chivalry, and the proper behaviour of a gentleman in Europe.

Blondell Groseclose, 39, was charged with challenging Captain Charles D. Tarpley to a duel over the affections of Dr. Margaret Meyer, a German.

Groseclose said that he had two pistols in a paper bag when he met Tarpley, an Ordnance officer, in an Army library.

He had intended going on to the shooting range and was reading hunting books when Tarpley came in and stared at him in an "intimidating way."

Groseclose continued: "My rage began mounting up. I went over to Tarpley and asked him what his intentions were, and whether he was in love with Dr. Meyer, and whether he was in a position to marry her."

"Tarpley replied: 'My intentions are honourable. What is it to you?'"

"I told him I was more honourable than he was, and showed him the guns in the bag. He said he should take one. One of us would not leave alive. Tarpley just stared belligerently."

"When Tarpley refused that finished it as far as I was concerned. An honourable man would not have refused. My honour, at least, has been vindicated."

Groseclose made the court laugh when he added that Dr. Meyer, Tarpley and himself had spent "a friendly evening with Whittaker Chambers" after the court had adjourned.

After hearing arguments on the status of duelling in Germany the court adjourned.

Stevenson's Tour

Karachi, May 24.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, defeated Democratic candidate in the last American presidential elections, left today by air for Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, after a 10-day stay in Pakistan. Mr. Stevenson is making a world fact-finding tour. — Reuter.

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Week End with Father

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KULAKS PROVING STUBBORN

Object To Land Reform Plan

Vienna, May 24. Communist Rumania, like its satellite neighbours, is still experiencing "persistent obstruction" in its aim to wipe out all private farms and consolidate them into collectives, according to Rumanian newspapers.

Rumanian newspapers daily use their most violent adjectives in castigating the "kulaks"—independent or "rich" farmers. The "kulaks" in the Communist lexicon, is apparently the most loathsome element still to be eradicated in the "people's democracies."

Although the Communist countries still attempt to propagate the idea within their countries that collectives are entirely voluntary affairs, their own newspapers and official decrees show that there is little choice left to farmers other than to give up their private holdings.

The introduction to the decree states:

"The collective farm is a large socialist agricultural holding in which the working peasants join by free consent and pool their land and principal means of production."

"It is based on public ownership of the means of production, collective working of the land and full ownership of the production obtained."

"The collective farm harmoniously combines the general interests of the State with the public interests of the farm and with the personal interests of its members. It liquidates exploitation and backwardness and assures the continual improvement of the material welfare and cultural standard of the collectivists."

Under "Obligations," the draft notes: "All members are obliged to observe the principles of the statute, the decision of the general assembly and of the leadership council, the rules of interior organisation approved by the General Assembly, and carry out in time all the work entrusted to them by the leadership council and by the heads of brigades, observing strict discipline in work." — United Press.

Sudetens

Hold Rally

Frankfurt, May 24. About 300,000 Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia packed Frankfurt today for the second day of their "Whittaker Chambers-Sudeten-German rally."

The main speaker at today's rally said that Western Germany had "not dared" to press demands for the return of former German territory east of the Oder and Neisse rivers (the present East German-Polish border).

"There are even less hopes that she will demand the return of our homeland (the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia)."

The West German Minister for all-German Affairs, Hans Jakob Kasper, told the rally yesterday that the West German Government felt responsible for German territories and people behind the Iron Curtain. — Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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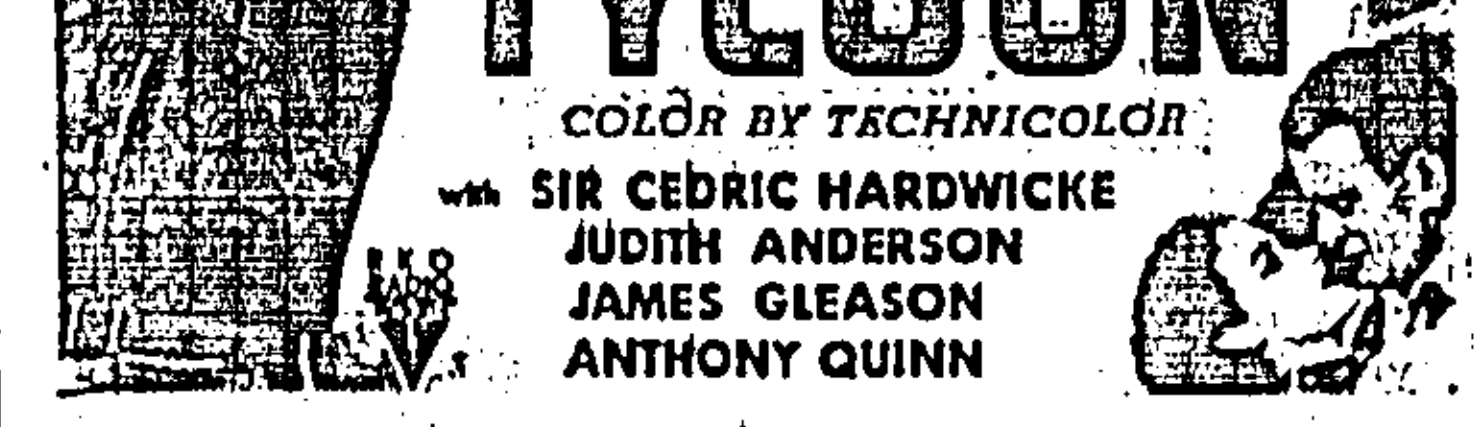
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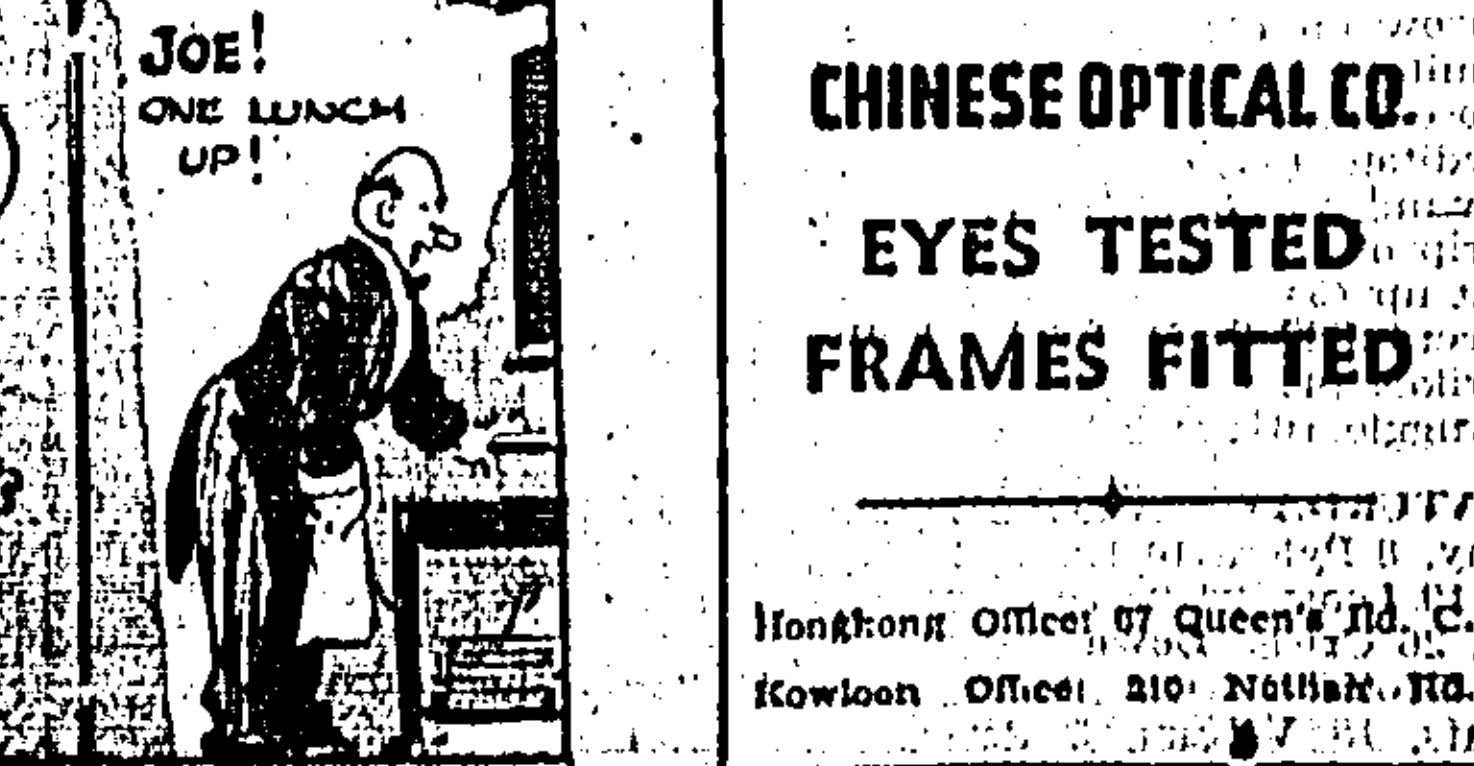
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Ex-Princesses At Horse Show



Ex-King Farouk's eldest daughter, Ferial, with her younger sister, Fadia, shown at the International Horse Show in Rome.—Express Photo.

Washington Rejects Allegations In "Pravda" BERMUDA TALKS NO CONSPIRACY

Washington, May 24.

United States officials today rejected Soviet charges that it was intended at the Big Three Western power conference in Bermuda next month to formulate conditional demands for a later meeting with the Soviet Union.

Diplomatic sources added that they were not impressed by further allegations made in the Soviet newspaper Pravda that the forthcoming meeting between the United States, Britain and France would lead to a worsening of world tension.

They said that there was no intention of amending plans for the meeting because of the attitude expressed in the Soviet newspaper.

U.S. officials, who have refused to acknowledge that the Bermuda meeting would be preparatory to meeting with the Soviet Union leaders, stressed that it had been proposed by President Eisenhower to develop a common viewpoint on differences and to discuss world problems affecting the three nations.

But the timing of the article, at a moment when there appear to be differences between American and European opinion on the wisdom of such a conference, was also emphasised here.

ITALIAN VIEW

Vittorio Veneto: Signor Alcide De Gasperi, the Italian Prime Minister, said here that the Big Three meeting in Bermuda next month would help to decide whether the Soviet "peace offensive" was dividing the Western world.

Only by deciding that issue would it be possible to say whether the Soviet Union was sincere in its recent approaches to the West, Signor De Gasperi added.

ATTITUDE OF THE

South Shields, May 24. Mr Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Party, said tonight the "Big Three" leaders must talk economics if the Bermuda meeting next month was to be a success.

"I welcome the talks between the Prime Minister, President Eisenhower and the French Prime Minister," he said. "But I do not think these talks will be fruitful if they are only on politics. They have also got to deal with economics because the interest of all of us is in raising and maintaining the standard of living of the peoples throughout the world."

Mr Attlee was addressing a public meeting of the Labour Party.

"Our danger today," he said, is the separation of the world into compartments.

The greatest of all of these is the enormous part of the world cut off by the Iron Curtain. We have lately had some signs that things may possibly change. We ought to view this with caution but it is up to us to take advantage of every possibility of trying to break down these barriers.

Mr Attlee said a creed of self-sufficiency had grown up in certain countries. "We have lately seen its rather disturbing influence in the United States with regard to certain contracts for which our people put in the lowest bids."

"There again is another enormous area and one does not want to see the world separated like that," he said.—Reuter.

PRIME AIM

Rome: Official circles in Rome thought the Pravda article showed that the prime aim of the Soviet Union was to divide the West. One source said "It is essential that the Western nations should not allow the so-called peace offensive to break up the defensive structure they have so painfully built until Russia has made it clear beyond doubt that we need not fear her."

Berlin: Herr Carl Hubert Schwennicke, chairman of the West Berlin Free Democratic (Liberal) Party said the Pravda article showed that "the Soviet Union fears nothing so much as unity among the Western Powers." He added:

"Pravda makes it clear that the Soviet Union has based her entire policy on the difference of opinion among the Western Powers and that she intends to go on with it. That is why Russia wants a Four Power conference without any previous agreement on a joint attitude by Britain, France and the United States."

Copenhagen: There was no official comment but informed circles expressed cautious satisfaction at Pravda's approval of Sir Winston Churchill's desire to join the Four Power conference.

Prince Charles Is Interested



Prince Charles points excitedly, and the Queen Mother and Princess Anne look in the direction he is pointing. His mother, Queen Elizabeth, was presenting new Colours to the Grenadier Guards.—Express Photo.

Luxury Ships To Be Used As "Floating Hotels"

London, May 24.

No less than eight luxury ships bringing more than 2,500 tourists from various parts of Europe and North America will be used as "floating hotels" for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II on June 2.

Gaily beflagged in honour of the great event, they will be moored in the port of London. Two are Dutch, three Swedish, two Spanish and one Panamanian.

Coming for Coronation Day only is the 15,652-ton liner Veendam, of the Holland American Line, which will arrive from Holland at midnight on June 1 and leave for home again in the early hours of June 3.

Some passengers will have joined the ship at Rotterdam after travelling overnight from Paris. The rest will be coming from Holland, Belgium and other continental countries.

THE CLIMAX

When the Veendam berths at Gravesend, in the Thames Estuary, the 15,015-ton "Ryndam", another liner belonging to the same company, will already have been moored for twelve hours at Tilbury, on the opposite side of the river.

For the 600 passengers of this 18-month-old ocean liner with streamlined funnel, it will be the climax of a Coronation cruise by way of the Azores and Lisbon.

On Coronation morning, passengers will be handed luncheon baskets on leaving the ships. At night, the Coronation festivities will await them on their return. Further up the Thames, off Greenwich, where the famous Royal Naval College stands, will be moored a particularly luxurious ship bringing between 300 and 350 more visitors from the United States.

PERFECT HOTEL

She is the 15,044-ton Panamanian ship Nassau, which left New York on May 2 on a Mediterranean cruise and will arrive on the eve of the Coronation for a four-day stay.

Everything has been thought out to make of this ship, which belongs to the Iperos Compania de Navegacion, the perfect "floating hotel". Passengers will be taken from it to London not overland, but by launches which will carry them up the Thames to the heart of the capital, depositing them near Waterloo Bridge.

Next to the Nassau will be moored a beautiful Swedish ship, the 5,200-ton Stella Polaris, belonging to Rederi A/B Clipper, which will have taken about 130 passengers on an even longer Coronation cruise costing not less than 2,005 dollars (£700) and up to 5,105 dollars (over £1,750).

Having left New Orleans on March 25, she will have called at Havana, Madras, Gibraltor, Oran, Malta, Alexandria, Beirut, Athens, Monte Carlo, to quote only a few of her numerous stops before reaching London, her ultimate destination, on May 31.

Further up the river still may be two other Swedish ships on short Coronation cruises: the Patricia (7,704 tons) and the Britannia (4,031 tons), belonging to Swedish Lloyd.

These will arrive from Gothenburg on June 1 in the morning, within an hour of each other, carrying between them about 400 Swedish visitors. They will berth round the bend of the river before Greenwich Reach, at the West India Dock and the Millwall Dock respectively.

But it will be the passengers of the 7,500-ton Spanish ship Encite Ulla, numbering about 500, who will be most favoured

as regards the central position of their "hotel" during their four-day stay.

This vessel, belonging to the Naviera Aznar S.A., is arriving on June 1 from Bilbao and will go further of all up the Thames to anchor close to the City near London Bridge.

The other Spanish ship, expected to bring some 350 passengers, is the Guadalquivir, a new 7,123-ton liner belonging to the Compania Transatlantica, which will berth a little further down the river near Tower Bridge, one of London's world-famous landmarks. She will also come from Bilbao, arriving on May 31 and leaving on June 4.

The biggest floating hotel of all, however, will not be in London but in Southampton, which is about two hours by train from the capital. She is the 34,183-ton Cunard liner Caronia, which is bringing nearly 600 visitors from the United States after a 28-day Coronation cruise to the Mediterranean, Scandinavia and the British Isles, during which she will have called at 13 ports in eight different countries.

MULTITUDE OF SEATS

Hundreds of thousands of seats, from which people will see the Coronation procession, have been erected in every possible place along the route, more than five miles long, to be followed on June 2 by the Royal golden coach and the glittering pageant surrounding it.

Every bit of ground, every balcony, every window and every shop from which can be had a direct or indirect view of the route, have been made use of.

There are even seats on suitable roofs. Stands built by the government, holding a total of 110,000 people, will get some of the best views of the procession.

They fill Parliament Square, opposite Westminster Abbey, face Buckingham Palace, line the long avenue known as the Mall leading from the Palace to Admiralty Arch and Trafalgar Square, and edge Piccadilly along Green Park as well as the side sweep of each carriage drive in Hyde Park.

At one time fantastic sums such as £70 were asked for some of these seats.

But as Coronation Day draws near and more private stands are still going up it has become clear that even 20 and 30 guineas are too much for both Londoners and visitors.

The expected last minute rush has not come.

Quite a number of seats held by agencies are still unsold and many others are offered every day in newspaper advertisements.

Speculators who hoped to sell at high rates seats with oblique and dubious views of the procession have clearly lost their chance and a deflation in price for good seats seems to be on the way if potential buyers hold their hand a little longer.—Reuter.

One-third of the seats in these stands were allocated to the British Commonwealth and colonies and the rest to national organisations representing the most important aspects of British life.

Priced at £4 in uncovered and £5 in covered stands they have all been sold for a total of £648,000 which, according to the government will just cover the cost of erection.

CLUBS' VENTURE

But apart from these official seats there are scores of other stands constructed by private enterprise, travel agencies, clubs and hotels, which generally charge prices ranging from £10 to £50 per head.

For instance many London clubs on the route which number about 30 have built narrow stands against their facades up to the first or second floor.

Seats in these club stands cost between 12 and 20 guineas each, including breakfast and luncheon, and had to be allotted for since club members far outnumber the places available.

"Many thousands of seats of all kinds set up in windows of private houses and office buildings as well as in shop windows have been sold for 15 guineas and upwards, the price generally including breakfast, a champagne lunch and a view of the actual coronation ceremony on a television set."

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But this organisation exists precisely to ensure that these things will not happen.

"It is for us to ensure that we shall enjoy the great advantages of substantial and continuing increases in productivity and that they be accompanied by fair shares for all, by an over-all level of employment, by more interesting and satisfying work and by an increasing degree of co-operation between governments, employers and workers in facing their common problems."—Reuter.

Formula For Peace

Geneva, May 24.

The achievement of world peace is directly linked to a world increase in productivity, according to Mr David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.).

In a report to be considered by the annual I.L.O. conference which meets here from June 27, Mr Morse urges that everything be done "to secure a widespread comprehension and acceptance of the need for high productivity."

"If we do this," he declares, "I am convinced that we shall have taken a long step forward in meeting one of our substantial world responsibilities. We must move to narrow the great gap in the standard of living between those who work in less developed countries and in the more developed areas."

"We must narrow the gap of production. This must be done if we are to lay a secure basis for peace and if freedom and liberty are to prevail and if we are to win our long battle for the dignity of the individual and labour."

The report will be debated by employer, worker and government delegates from the 60 nations who are members of the I.L.O., a specialised agency associated with the United Nations.

Reviewing the past year Mr Morse says that although there had been no extension of war and inflation had largely given way to stability, "it is at best an uneasy equilibrium."

SOCIAL JUSTICE

"The overwhelming need is for peace," he continues, "Second only to that, and indeed an essential part of it, is the problem of economic and social justice."

What is wanted now is more output in order to confirm the check to inflation, to maintain the growth of employment, to make a positive contribution to the battle against poverty in the great bulk of the world and above all to tip the balance in favour of peace.

"I would emphasise that no one particular improvement in methods of production is likely to have a dramatic impact on living standards. It is rather a matter of an enormous number of small improvements, initiated more or less independently in small sectors of all economies, all adding up to a gradual but perceptible increase of productivity."

Mr Morse stresses that workers, unfamiliar with the true nature of productivity programmes, "object that they will have to work harder, that their work will be less interesting, that the profits will go to the boss and that they will work themselves out of a job."

"Unconvinced employers, on the other hand, object that 'government' experts and workers will want to interfere in the running of their business."

EMPLOYERS' FEAR

"Employers fear, too, that they will have to scrap expensive equipment and that they will not be able to get enough profits to make their investments and risk-taking worthwhile."

"Increased productivity could mean all these things—and if it did it would certainly be a bad objective."

But this organisation exists precisely to ensure that these things will not happen. "It is for us to ensure that we shall enjoy the great advantages of substantial and continuing increases in productivity and that they be accompanied by fair shares for all, by an over-all level of employment, by more interesting and satisfying work and by an increasing degree of co-operation between governments, employers and workers in facing their common problems."—Reuter.

Rejected Offer With Contempt

London, May 24. A Treasury offer of pay increases averaging £20 a year for executive grades was rejected "with contempt" by the Society of Civil Servants' annual conference at Eastbourne.

The society had asked for rises ranging from £100 to £275 a year.

An emergency resolution, passed unanimously, instructed the executive to lodge the claim immediately with the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal and to protest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the "scurvy treatment given us."

Mr E. C. Redhead, general secretary, said that the Treasury offer was rejected on the spot.

"We told them we had been treated in a way that the Treasury would not have dared to treat an industrial union without having a strike."

Another resolution passed pressed for equal pay.

Report Of Agreement Is Premature

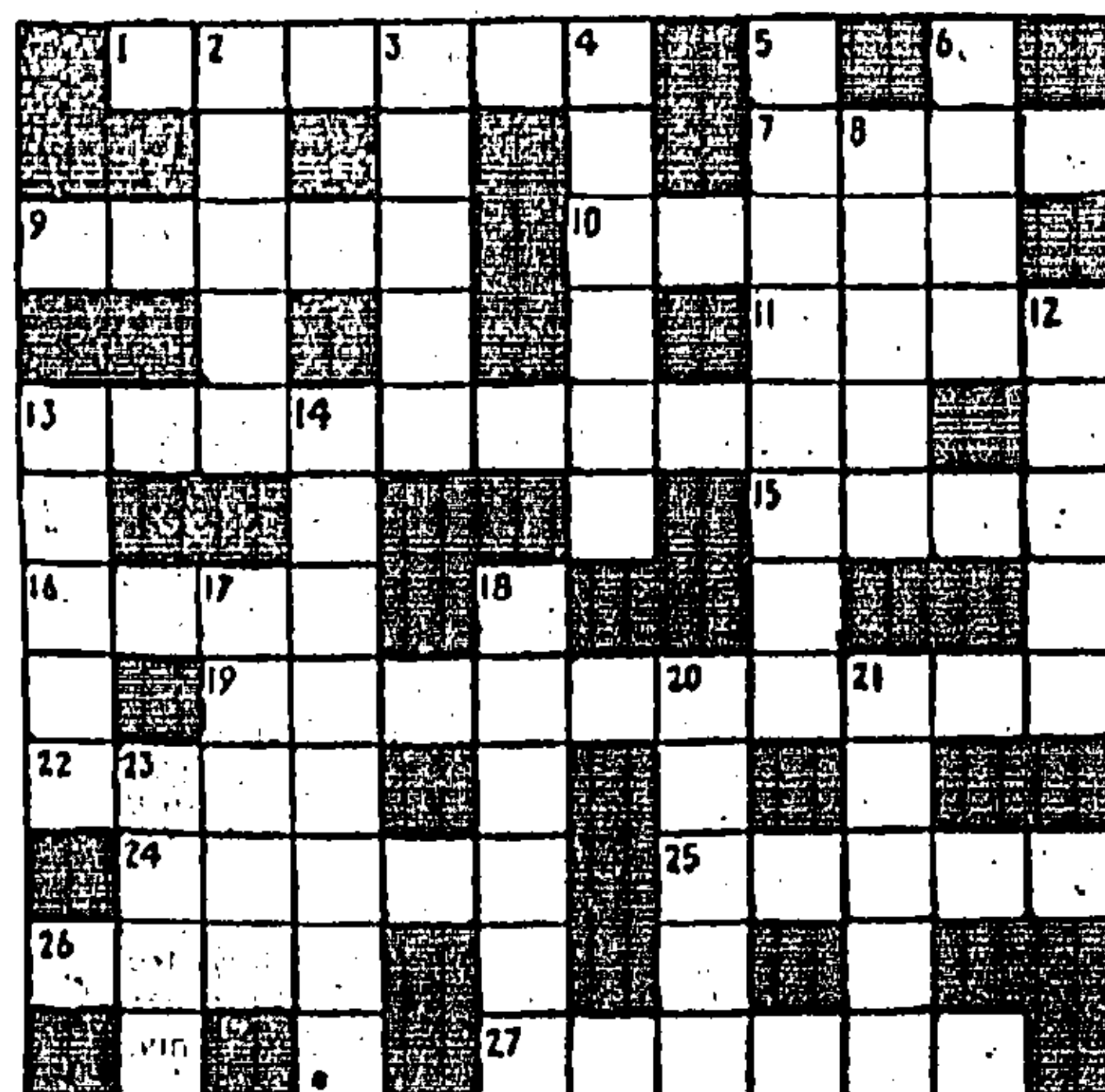
Belgrade, May 24. Yugoslavia and Rumania still disagree on certain details of the agreement on shipping in the Iron Gate section of the Danube River, Tanjug the official Yugoslav news agency reported today.

The delegations have so far not initiated the draft navigation rules, pending the approval of their governments.

Yugoslavia refuses to agree to the Rumanian demand that the locomotive haulage of vessels in the Slep Canal, at present controlled by Yugoslavia, should come under the joint administration of the two countries, the agency said.

It was announced on May 15 that agreement had been reached on a joint administration for the Iron Gate which forms the mutual border, after long months of conference.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Frank (6).
- 7 Harvest (4).
- 9 Rendezvous (5).
- 10 Unit of heat (5).
- 11 Throw up (4).
- 12 Limited (10).
- 13 Close to (4).
- 14 Meditate (4).
- 16 "Swung the lead" (10).
- 22 Strip of wood (4).
- 24 Get up (5).
- 25 Eject (2).
- 26 Strides (4).
- 27 Struggle (6).

DOWN

- 2 Chasm (5).
- 3 Put off (5).
- 4 Spot (6).
- 5 Sham (8).
- 6 Stops up (4).
- 8 Eat away (5).
- 12 Piece torn off (5).
- 13 Slopes (5).
- 14 Formal essay (8).
- 15 Chic (5).
- 16 Amuse (6).
- 18 Surmise (6).
- 20 Drive back (5).
- 23 Deposited (4).

BATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Kettle, 4 Flags, 7 Norway, 8 Pylon, 10 Loom, 12 Prelude, 15 Cedar, 16 Iron, 25 Avar, 10 Least, 20 Rescued, 21 Ties, 23 Cloak, 24 Dahlia, 25 Smile, 26 Crisps. Down: 1 King Lear, 2 Terrace, 3 Load, 5 Loyalty, 6 Grotto, 9 Erred, 11 Merchant, 12 Pales, 13 Articles, 14 Entrails, 16 Vexum, 22 Pair.

WASHINGTON OBJECTIVE

Bombay, May 24.

The United States Ambassador in India, Mr George V. Allen, said today that American foreign policy aimed at containment of aggression, whether by Communism, Nazism or any other system.

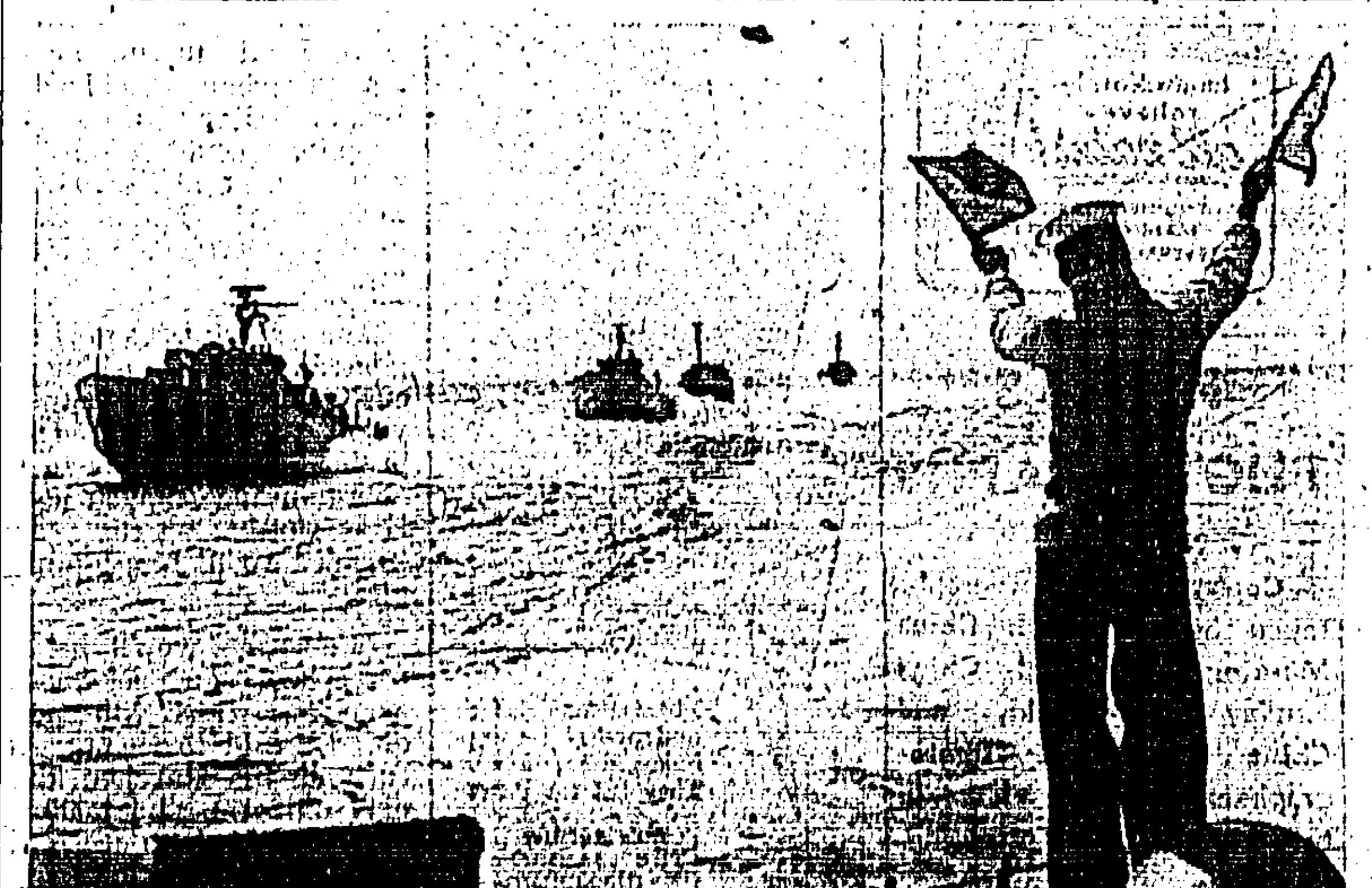
Recognition of Communist China by the United States had been put into abeyance when the Chinese entered the Korean war, he said. He was not, however, prepared to say China would be recognised following peace in Korea.

Asked if there were fundamental differences between the foreign policies of India and the United States, Mr Allen said "No". However, there was a difference in approach. India's approach was based on idealism.

Mourning Stamps

London, May 24.

Mourning stamps bearing pictures of Stalin have been issued in Bulgaria, Sofia Radio said today.—Reuter.



A signalman passes instructions to fast British patrol boats as they proceed in line off Denmark, where they are taking part in exercises with the Royal Danish and Norwegian Navies in Danish waters.—Express Photo.

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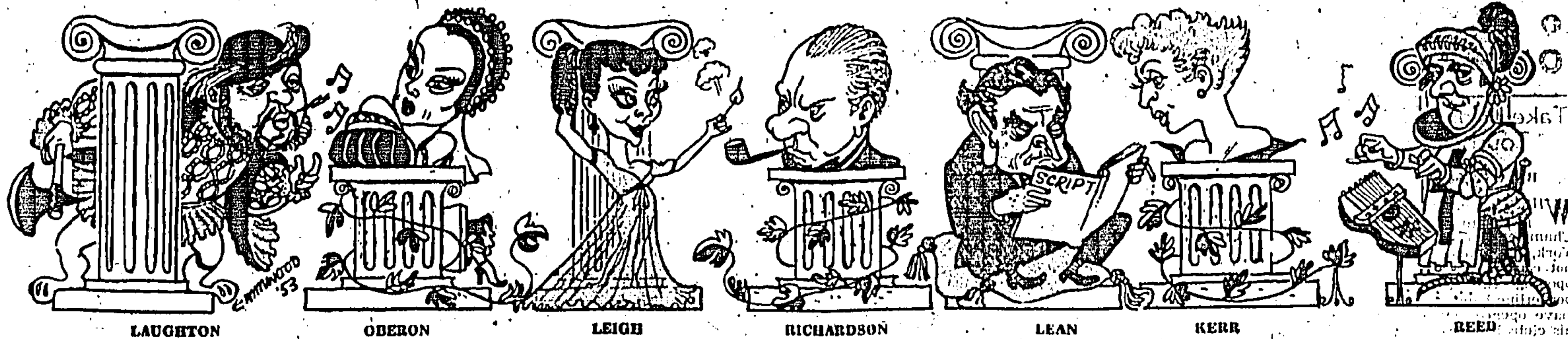
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KERR

REED

S EVEN pillars has Sir Alexander Korda. Seven famous careers, which he has built from foundation—or helped to build—and around which he has built his own film-making career.

Seven names which have supported his production company, London Films, now flying its 21st anniversary flag.

The names are:—

Marie Oberon
Charles Laughton
Vivien Leigh
Sir Ralph Richardson
Deborah Kerr
Sir Carol Reed
David Lean

Switch now to longitude 32 deg., latitude 50 deg.

I was half-way across the Atlantic in the Queen Elizabeth, and pillar No. 1, Marie Oberon, a fellow passenger, was talking to me about her life, private and professional, with Sir Alex Korda.

They were married in June, 1939, and divorced six months later. Now in November, 1951, she was able to look back with a new perspective on those years of marriage.

"They were gay, adventurous years—tempestuous sometimes, but never dull. I enjoyed them while they lasted though I've no regrets that they are over."

She leaned back in her deck chair, looked out over the Atlantic which after a night of storm had turned to calm. She said: "I used to enjoy a storm like last night's, but not any longer."

Star makar

"ALEX" (she still pronounced the name caressingly, lingering over the X as his intimate friends do), "Alex first saw me in the Elstree Studios canteen when I was hoping to get a part in a quickie."

"Before that I had been working in all kinds of jobs, even as a dance hostess in a West End club at 22 10s. a week. Alex changed all that."

"In 1933 he gave me the part of Anne Boleyn in *The Private Life of Henry VIII*, and I found he had made me a star."

Two years later, however, he allowed his producer—the girl he had transformed from Queenie Thompson, dance hostess, to Marie Oberon, star—to go to Hollywood—for experience under his friend and film associate Darryl Zanuck.

Mr Zanuck was not impressed by his friend's handiwork. He

thought the new star was "dowdy."

He claimed that he spent a month and £7,000 doing what was necessary.

When Korda heard this he said tersely:—

"I spent two years and £12,000 on Miss Oberon. It was only right and fitting that she should return to the creator with the greater investment—back to stardom, and marriage, with Korda."

Looking back on the marriage, six years after it had ended, that day in the Queen Elizabeth she told me:—

"I'll always be grateful to Alex, of course. We're still very great friends. No one who has ever been closely associated with Alex can ever be completely disassociated. He has such great charm."

Champagne

THAT is the keyword in the life and career of Hungarian-born Sir Alex Korda, who first came to this country in 1931. He arrived equipped with early experience of journalism and film-making on the Continent—and with that boundless and never over-obtrusive Hungarian charm. Charm, allied to a creative flair and a working knowledge of film technique, is the eighth Korda pillar. Understanding all, he can sympathise with a disgruntled director, mollify a truculent technician, soothe a temperamental actress.

The charm was early visible at the champagne-drenched party in London which ended after the premiere of *Gilbert and Sullivan*, the 21st anniversary film of London Films, the company which Korda founded to make *The Private Life of Henry VIII*.

Korda surveyed his 300-odd guests with a benevolent look in his twinkling eyes magnified by thick spectacles.

Now nearly 60, he is greyish haired, lean, and usually slightly stooped as though he were leaning forward to pay a compliment—or receive one.

He replied graciously to his guests' compliments in his low voice, still slightly accented—soft and appetising as Hungarian goulash.

Films for Korda are the most fascinating subject of conversation. But he has a wide background—his reading is not confined to books of the film; his picture-gazing has been done in art galleries as well as cinemas.

EGYPT'S MAN OF IRON AT HOME

From THOMAS CLAYTON

CAIRO.

AS I sat, in the modest suburban villa of Britain-baiter General Naguib, I could see little to remind me that I was in the home of the Middle East's most powerful Prime Minister.

The stocky, smiling general, after finishing his customary breakfast of yoghurt, brown bread and butter, strode out on to the bourgeois-shaded porch. His three sturdy sons tumbled about him like puppies.

"Come on, you'll be late for school and set a bad example, which will never do," he said to them. And then, in his starched khaki drill uniform, he made a soldierly check to see if the boys' shoes were shined and that they were dressed correctly as the sons of a general should be.

The eldest, Salah ed Din, is 14. He was named Farouk, but got his new name when his father kicked out King Farouk. Next comes Aly, aged 12.

The youngest, Youssef, aged 10, playfully swung his school satchel at his father. He, at least, does not take his king-deposing father too seriously.

Definite Ideas

"I am thrice blessed with such sons. I don't see as much as I should like of them these days," said proud father Naguib to me as they clambered into the car taking them to school.

The general has ordered that at school they must receive no privileged treatment. And he has definite ideas on bringing up children.

"I think it is best to treat them as pals—but standing, no nonsense, mark you. They have

to do as they are told," he explained.

Then he showed me his home. A new master has a six-roomed villa just like any other suburban residence owned by any doctor, college professor or middle-class business man.

He has refused to move into more lavish quarters, such as one of Farouk's smaller palaces. Security, precautions are a minimum. A barbed-wire barricade, a sentry box and a barrier regulating the flow of traffic past the villa are his only protection.

They do not prevent the neighbours of the all-powerful Naguib from dropping in for a friendly chat when he is at home—which is not often these days.

We were served coffee by Naguib's only servant, a white-robed Egyptian. Naguib pays him out of his £2,000 a year salary as a general. He has refused to grant himself an increase in pay.

I looked round the sitting room, one of two in the villa. It was filled with the type of furniture found in any middle-class Egyptian home. An inexpensive but ornate gilt draped mirror and

a huge glistening chandelier provided a dumpy, homely Victorian touch.

The door to the other sitting room was closed. It is reserved for Naguib's wife, Naguib, a devout, practising Moslem, does not permit his wife to appear before strangers. After months of Naguib's rule no diplomat in Cairo can say more than that she is the daughter of an Egyptian Army officer.

The sitting room by now smells strongly of the crumpled Italian chevron which Naguib smokes in his old briar pipe.

Sabre-rattling

Whole worlds seemed to separate this chunky, 5ft. 6in. soldier relaxing in his own room from the stern-faced General whose sabre-rattling speeches have thundered round the world.

Then a black Humber once owned by Farouk—Naguib's little car, a German-built Opel, is kept in the garage—drew up to take him to his office.

It was escorted by armed outrider motor-cyclists and preceded by a jeep with an armed squad. As he entered the limousine he still returned salutes, and became once more Egypt's man of iron.

THE SEVEN PILLARS in the LIFE OF KORDA

By LOGAN GOURLAY

Set him in a party and from him will flow the talk of a witty, cultured, civilised man—surprisingly punctuated on occasions by an uncivilised barack-square expletive.

Though he has never been disinterested in money-making, his approach to film-making is essentially that of the creative artist.

His enemies (he has a few despite the charm) say that his tastes are too eclectic, that he is out of touch with the common public. Yet they have to admit that throughout the 21 years of London Films he has often made the public queue to see subjects which are labelled "box-office poison."

That first production for London Films, *The Private Life of Henry VIII*, was an example. He was warned that the public were more interested in the private life of a chambermaid, but he persisted.

The film sparked a new era in British production, brought new prestige to our studios and established young Korda, of the long, inquiring nose, as a power in the business.

It also set up the second, sturdy, and well-butressed pillar, in the person of Charles Laughton.

Failure, but—

IN 1936 Korda, planning to repeat his initial success, cast Laughton in the title role of *Rembrandt*. It failed to bring much money to the box-office, though it strengthened Laughton as an acting pillar. Korda as a man who knew how to erect such a thing and gain support from it.

Later, when Laughton settled in Hollywood he said: "It wasn't easy to leave the magnetic Korda charm."

But Korda was tireless—establishing his third, more decorative, pillar—Vivien Leigh. In 1935 he had given her a seven-year contract and a year later he presented her in her first starring role in *Fire Over England*.

Around this time, and in the next few years, pillar No. 4, Ralph Richardson, was lending support in films like *Things to Come*, *Divorce of Lady X*, *Four Feathers*, and *The Lion Has Wings*.

Korda and London Films appeared to be firmly founded.

Big profits

THE making of films was—as it still is—a hazardous financial operation for the producer.

Refusing to panic he fell back on his eighth pillar, turned his soothing charm on his creditors, and stayed in business. Slowly foreseeing a long war with a world shortage of new films he secured the reissue rights of some of his earlier successes like *Four Feathers*, which were later to bring him handsome returns.

In 1941 he went to Hollywood to make *Lady Hamilton* with Vivien Leigh, who by then had grown to international stardom in *Gone With The Wind*. His reunion with his Leigh pillar was fortunate.

Though Hollywood—made, *Lady Hamilton* was British in essence, and it caught the attention and favour of those in high places. A year later, and 11 years after his arrival in Britain, Korda knelt before the King to receive his knighthood.

There were jealous Wardour Street rivals who circulated the malicious story that he had received it because he had bought the film rights—with no intention of using them—of a book written by an influential politician. But it was *Lady Hamilton* and pillar Leigh that time still plain. Mrs. Laurence Olivier, who helped most to make him Sir Alex.

Said another actress: "When he gets rid of his accent, and gains full command of the English language, he'll be the most charming knight in the country." It was a wounding, bigoted remark—but there was that charm again.

Stars move

IN those early days of the war Korda was helping to build another pillar—the fifth—Scots-born, reddish-haired Deborah Kerr.

Hollywood finally transported her, but not before she had made two films, *The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp* and *Perfect Strangers*, which brought profit to London Films, and showed Korda again as a selector of material for pillar-building.

There have been those like Christine Norden and Marion Moore, who have failed to stand the strain. And, despite the strength of the main seven, there have been the films which as Korda says in the *Gilbert and Sullivan* foreword are best forgotten—*Bonnie Prince Charlie*, *L. Claudius*, started before the war and never finished, and *Anna Karenina*. Characteristically I will forget the others.

What has Korda gained from the 21 years? He has, say his associates, a stable personal fortune. But he refuses to disclose the exact extent of it. He has tastefully appointed offices in Piccadilly.

The eighth

HE controls the recently captured, well-equipped Shepperton studios. He has a luxurious pent-house apartment in a London luxury hotel. And he has his celebrated yacht *Eleuthera*.

He could afford to look benevolent at the party.

Around him were only three of the original pillars—Sir Ralph, Sir Carol Reed, and David Lean. Sir Ralph is the only one of the five star pillars still under contract to him.

But whatever happens in the future—whatever crumbles he still has that eighth pillar, which, in the words of a business associate, "churns money out of an empty safe."

THE CHAPMAN PINCHER COLUMN

WARTIME ATOM SECRET

AN AMUSING atom secret is out—the precise reason why a wartime atom bomb committee was known by the cover name of MAUD.

When the committee was being set up in 1940 Danish Nobel Prize winner Niels Bohr sent a cable from German-occupied Copenhagen to one of the British scientists concerned. It told how a certain Maud Ray had been taken into custody by the Germans. The scientist interpreted the name as an ingenious anagram for radium, and the cable as news that Bohr's supply of radium had been confiscated. He decided to use MAUD as a cover name for the secret committee.

Years later Bohr explained that there really was a Maud Ray, whom he thought the British scientist knew.

Civil Service historians have since had fun trying to decipher some hidden meaning in the letters MAUD.

The most fancied solution—according to Sir George Thomson, who reveals the story—is "Military Application of Uranium Detonation."

OH THOSE TESTS!

★ All peptic ulcer patients who have been subjected to the unpleasant "gruel test meal" in hospital will applaud the ambition of Dr Jack Naylor Hunt.

He is dedicated to getting rid of this routine ordeal on the ground that it gives the doctors little reliable information. To prove his point to doubting doctors, Hunt has built an ingenious "glass stomach," which simulates the precise action of the human stomach, in his Guy's Hospital Laboratory.

WHAT A NERVE

★ DONB are doing their mortal boards to young Dr R. D. Keynes and Dr F. R. Lewis, of Cambridge University.

The name used by doctors to include both stomach (peptic) and duodenal ulcers.

who are trying to find out exactly how nerves work. The doctors know that traces of the metal sodium present inside each nerve play an essential part in conducting nervous messages. But they could get no further without measuring exactly how much sodium is present.

The amount is far too small to be measured by any chemical means. So Keynes and Lewis hit on the ingenious idea of putting a piece of animal nerve inside a big atom furnace at Harwell and leaving it there to cook along with a piece of washing soda (sodium carbonate).

After a while the sodium in the nerve and the washing soda became radioactive, giving off rays which could be measured.

The doctors knew exactly how much sodium there was in the washing soda. So by comparing the number of rays given off per second by the nerve with the number coming off from the soda, they could calculate how much sodium was in the nerve.

TRY-OUT

★ FIRST-BRUSH trials of the new U.S. "berlin" radiist pollman pills (thymine hydrochloride) will certainly be made in Glasgow this summer. American "benefactors" have offered to present the Glasgow public health department with a small supply of the pills, which can give protection against the complaint for up to five weeks.

LET HIM SWIM

★ PEOPLE, disabled by polio are being urged to hotel accommodation and access to swimming-pools in Britain because of an absurd belief that they can pass on the germ of the complaint to others.

The number of cases in which this has happened is enough to worry Infants' Polio Society, which chief Graham Howland says. Polio probably is infectious during the first few weeks of an acute attack. But once a patient is fit enough to be out of bed he is no longer a source of infection, no matter what permanent disability he has suffered.

MONKEY PUZZLE

★ LIKE some human beings monkeys are, naturally, left-handed. Oxford University, John Cole and P. G. Glaser have discovered.

They found that by getting them to open a puzzle box. Some persistently used the right hand to open the puzzle boxes were left-handed. A few ambidextrous.

(London Express Service)

TWO COLONY RECORDS GO AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE HKAAA SEASON

By "RECORDER"

Officials of the HKAAA decided after the last meeting of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic season at Kai Tak yesterday that the humidity, if not the heat, would knock the best out of local track (if not field) talent until September next year.

It was not impossible yesterday evening for every type. In the Colony 10,000 Metres championship, four men broke the standard time of 40 minutes, including "Curly," otherwise known as Chan King-yin, in the really spectacular time for the distance, the track and the sheer weight of accentuated gravity of 37 minutes 56.2 seconds.

"Curly," an unspectacular runner—though he affirmed the general regard of the HKAAA as the second best bet for the Hongkong Games next year—was kind enough to drag three other runners to Standard Medals for an unfamiliar distance—Cpl. Ken Milburn of the RAF, Cpl. Cyril Harding of the Wiltshire Regiment and teammate Lee Kam-hung of the South China Athletic Association.

Had "Curly" varied his pace, three others might have failed to run the distance under 40 minutes. Zolotepk was able to run it in under 30 minutes, but Zolotepk in the same conditions would have been happy to have completed the course in under 33:00.00 as the ATFS (Association of Track and Field Statisticians) would see it.

The legend runs about "Curly" that he wouldn't change his pace whether it was 100 Yards or 40 Miles. The legend runs true most of the way except for the fact that most of the principal admirers of "Curly" have seen him at Caroline Hill practising over the 110 Metres Hurdles and have been, if we must borrow from foreign parlance, "mightily impressed."

With the ultra-conservative group of Bowden/Charles in power at Kai Tak these days, every precaution was taken that "Curly" would not be short-measured. The outcome of all this conservative outlook was that "Curly" ran about 16 yards too long for his record. The Association will back the Bowden/Charles outlook as, after three years' experience, it has learned to distrust the short-course type.

The general idea is that we can't afford, at Hongkong, to have the whole IAAF turn around on us and say that we are "manufacturing records."

NO FAVOURITISM
Even though Mr Bowden is no longer an active athlete, "Old" Charles short-measured himself by more than a split second and only a fortnight and a day ago when he ran to a tremendous victory against the pick of the best in Hongkong in the 440 Yards Hurdles.

"Old" Charles yesterday sent the best part of the afternoon under the protective awning of the Recorders' tent, modest all the time and never

Soccer Player Becomes MP

Budapest, May 23.

Hungarian soccer international Jozsef Bozsik, right half of the 1952 Helsinki Olympic champion team, has become a member of the Hungarian Parliament.

Candidate Bozsik had been nominated by workers of a Budapest industrial plant and is No. 33 on the Government's single ticket of the Budapest constituency, headed by Prime Minister Matyas Rakosi. The list, which recorded occupation of candidates, described Bozsik as a "Sport educator," but fans hope that this does not affect his amateur status.

Bozsik will be the only representative of Hungary's famous athletes, the House, where sport bureaucracy will be represented by Gyula Hegyi, President of the National Sport Council, highest sport authority of this country.—United Press.

Americans Will Attempt To Break The Hoodoo Of Hoylake

London, May 25.

United States golfers, who have dominated the British Amateur Championship since the war, will attempt to break the hoodoo of Hoylake when the annual championship begins over the Royal Liverpool course today (Monday).

Since the event was inaugurated in 1885, 12 championships have been decided there and no American has yet reached the final.

But since the Amateur Championship was revived in 1940, the title has been taken across the Atlantic five times and four of the last six finals have been all-American affairs.

America's Harvey Ward, who won at Prestwick last year, and Frank Stranahan, twice winner and runner-up last year, are in

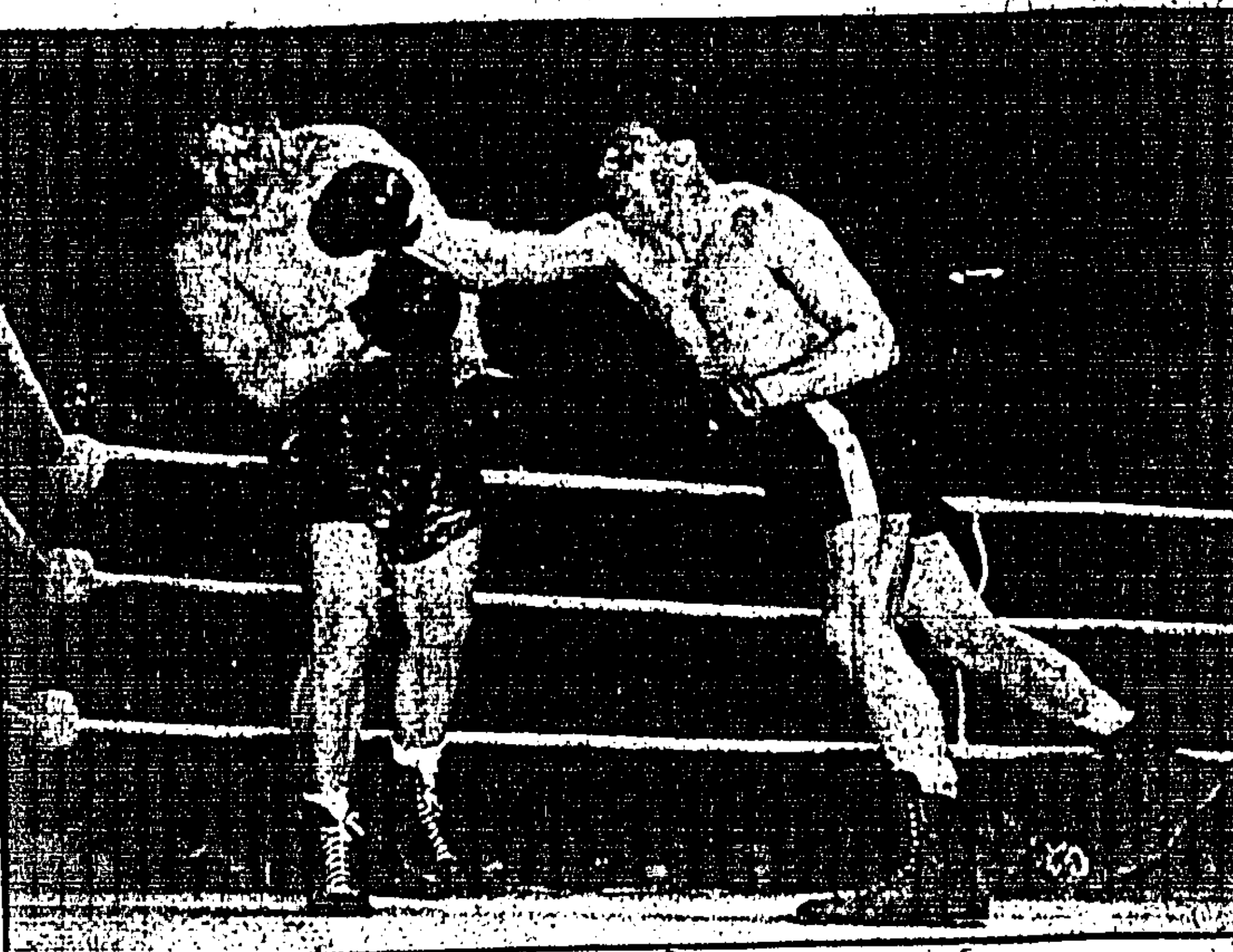
the same half of the draw and likely to clash early.

The chances of a British success have been lessened through the absence of Ronnie White and James Bruen (Cork), winner in 1940.

The greatest British hopes rest on Walker Cup players Joe Carr and John Langley, former Victorians.

Carr has been a quarter-finalist and twice semi-finalist in the last three years.—Reuter.

TITLE FIGHTS AT HARRINGAY



Johnny Williams throws a right at Don Cockell in their fight at Harringay Arena for the British and Empire Heavyweight Championship. Cockell won on points.



The British Featherweight title-holder, Ronnie Clayton, wearing his second Lonsdale Belt after he had successfully defended his title by knocking out Freddie King.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

Chris Chataway To Lead Oxford-Cambridge Athletic Team In American Match

Chris Chataway (Oxford) will captain the joint Oxford and Cambridge Universities athletic team competing in a three-sided match against joint Yale-Cornell and West Point-Pennsylvania teams in New Haven, USA, on June 13.

Cambridge men in the team include British Olympic team captain Harry Whittle, who will contest the 220 Yards Hurdles, the Pole Vault and the Long Jump.

Chataway will compete in the mile and two miles events. Alan Pinnington of Oxford will run in both sprints.

BACK TO THE SADDLE
Geoff Duke, World Motor Cycle Champion, who has been racing this season, returns to the saddle next month to compete in the Isle of Man TT event.

But sad news for British enthusiasts is that Geoff will represent Italy—at least in the 500 c.c. event.

He will ride for the Gilera team, whose members include Reg Armstrong and Dickie Dale, former colleagues of Duke at Norton's. In the 350 c.c. race Geoff hopes to side a British machine. Announcing his decision, Geoff said that although keen on car racing, he still felt the lure of two wheels. Another British ace, Les Graham, leads the Italian M.V. Augusta team.

RECOVERED
George Worthington, who two years ago was suffering from facial paralysis which he thought would end his sporting career, will compete in this year's Wimbledon.

An Australian by birth, he was a member of that country's Davis Cup team in 1940, but is now living in Auckland. He returned to the game last November, and is now ranked No. 1 in New Zealand.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION
The new soccer season in England may see floodlit football officially recognised for the first time by the Football Association. Hitherto it has been permitted only for friendly or minor games.

WIMBLEDON PREVIEW
A preview of Wimbledon will be staged on Sunday, June 14, when a side representing the All-England Club will meet a combined International Club and Queen's Club team.

Nearly every top-ranking player in the world is a member of one or another of these three clubs and so two competitive teams will be selected.

The Australian team for Wimbledon will compete and the leading Americans including Vic Seixas and Gardnar Mulloy are also expected to take part. The match is Wimbledon's contribution to the Borough's Coronation celebrations and all the competitors will be presented with a Coronation souvenir silver cigarette case.

(London Express Service)

EMPIRE GAMES

England will send a team of between 80 and 90 to the Empire Games in Vancouver next year. It will comprise athletes of nine sports—athletics, boxing, cycling, fencing, bowls, rowing, swimming, weightlifting and wrestling. An appeal fund has been launched in London to raise the £40,000 required to cover the costs of sending the team.

AFTER COCKELL

Canadian Heavyweight Champion of Cherokee Indian descent, returns to Britain at the end of the month after an absence of four years. His mission is to seek a fight with the new British and Empire Champion, Don Cockell. Wally now 24, fights the American heavyweight Jack Nelson, at Edmonton, Alberta, on May 22.

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Ampon Beats Budge Patty At The French Tennis Championships

Paris, May 24.

The only seeded player in the men's singles of the French International Lawn Tennis Championships to fail to reach the last eight is Budge Patty, of the United States, who was beaten by Felicissimo Ampon of the Philippines.

In the remaining fourth round matches played today, Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad became the sole survivors of the six-man Australian team. Both scored easy straight-set victories today, but Mervyn Rose, another member of the Australian team, was defeated by Enrique Morea of the Argentine.

The line-up in the quarter-finals will be (in draw order):—Gardner Mulloy (USA) vs. Enrique Morea (Argentine), Ken Rosewall (Australia) vs. Felicissimo Ampon (Philippines), Vic Seixas (USA) vs. Lewis Hoad (Australia), Fausto Gardini (Italy) vs. Jaroslav Drobný (Czechoslovakia).

Miss Doris Hart (USA), holder of the title, and Miss Maureen Connolly (USA), Wimbledon and American Champion, both reached the last eight of the women's singles.

The quarter-final matches in the order of the draw will be:—Miss Doris Hart (USA) vs. Miss Jean Quertier-Rinkel (Britain); Miss Shirley Fry (USA) vs. Miss Nelly Adamson (France); Miss Dorothy Knodel (USA) vs. Miss C. Buescote (France); Miss Susan Partridge (Britain) vs. Miss Maureen Connolly (USA).

THE RESULTS

Today's main results were:
Men's Singles—4th Round:
Fausto Gardini (Italy) beat Bernard Bartzen (USA) 2-6, 6-3, 4-0, 6-4;
Enrique Morea (Argentine) beat Mervyn Rose (Australia) 6-3, 8-6, 3-0, 6-8, 6-3;
Lewis Hoad (Australia) beat Giuseppe Moale (Italy) 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

HONGKONG BEATEN BY MALAYA

Singapore, May 24.

The Chinese Malayan Football Association today regained possession of the Aw Ho Cup when the visiting Hongkong team, down by two goals to one in a keen and thrilling match before 13,500 cheering fans.

The MCAF opened the scoring with the opening whistle. Yan Cheng-ang, playing on the left wing, gained possession and beat the visiting custodian with a high lobbing shot.

Nine minutes later, centre-forward Boon Soong scored the second goal from a free-kick about 15 yards out.

The Hongkong forwards and halves then pressed into the Singapore area and inside left Yiu Cheuk-yee gave Hongkong its first goal with a powerful rising shot from just outside the penalty line.

One goal down when play resumed after the interval, Hongkong maintained pressure and forced the home team into the defensive. But the many scoring chances that came their way were thrown away by the Hongkong forwards through too much dribbling.—United Press.

ATHLETES WIN TRIPS ABOARD

Singapore, May 23.

A. I. Thillathathan, a popular athlete from Ipoh, Malaya, will leave for London tomorrow morning as "Malaya's" most popular sportsman, to witness the Coronation.

Thillathathan won the title and the trip by popular voting in the "Malaya's" contest conducted by the Singapore Standard and Alfred's Coronation Souvenirs.

The runner-up, Tan Eng Yoon, of Singapore, will get a two-week vacation in Hongkong.—United Press.

"The Games Will Go On" — Melbourne Determined

Melbourne, May 23.

The Organising Committee of the 1956 Olympic Games met in Melbourne today and accepted with regret the resignation of Mr Arthur W. Coles from the Games Control Committee, offered the chairmanship to Mr Patrick Leslie Coleman, State Minister for Transport and member for the Melbourne City Council, and decided to appoint a paid chief executive officer to run the 1956 Games in Melbourne.

Acting Premier Leslie Wilson said the chief executive officer would be "an outstanding Australian."

Following two and a quarter hour session, Mr Coles said: "We framed out practically all our troubles and settled amicably misunderstandings which existed."

The delegates said they were confident the Games would go on. Mr Coles said the trustees of the Melbourne Cricket Ground, where the field events are to be held, would meet on May 26 to discuss the work necessary to transform the Melbourne Cricket Ground into the main Olympic stadium.

"SOMETHING WRONG"
Los Angeles, May 23.
Los Angeles, Buenos Aires or

Today's Chances At The Valley

By "RAPIER"

The second day of the Whitsun Race Meeting this afternoon will ring down the curtain on the 1952/53 Racing Season. The Coronation Cup will form the main attraction in a programme of 12 events and keen racing should be the order of the day.

Mr. M. Samarcq is now assured of being Champion Jockey for the 1952/53 Racing Season, as he has 31 winners to date and leads by eight over his nearest rivals. The first saddling will be at 11.30 a.m., with the first race starting at 12.00 noon sharp. The fifth interval will be taken after the fourth race.

Here are my estimates of the chances:

FIRST RACE

St James Park Plate (First Section): Six Furlongs.
The opening event is confined to 1953 Ponies, which have won \$1,000 or more in stakes and are barred. Weight 147 lb. Among the ponies that have been entered for this event, Cornhill (Mr. Kwok) has the best recommendation for a win.

Maple (Mr. Botelho) is known to move fairly fast over a short distance and may turn out to be a dangerous proposition. The third position will be fought out between Esperanza (Mr. Tsai) and Tune-Phone (Mr. C. A. Lee).

SECOND RACE

Green Park Handicap (First Section): One Mile.
A perusal of the entries in this race for the first lot of Class 5 ponies, gives the impression that one need not look further than Care Free (Mr. A. Noddi) to win.

Inside (Mr. Ostroumoff) will find strong support and will not be surprised to see it give Care Free a great fight. Eudora (Mr. Tsai) should have no difficulty in taking the third position.

As an outsider I suggest Gracechurch (Mr. Yen Ching-lan). This is another sprint race for the second lot of 1953 Ponies. Royal Command (Mr. Chen)

France Beats Britain At Rugby League

Lyons, May 24

France beat Britain by 28 points to 17 in a Rugby League international match here today. France led 17-14 at half time.

The game was played in intense heat, which had a considerable effect on the play. The attacks lacked cohesion and much of the scoring was the result of individualism.

French sports commentators considered that the French referee was particularly hard on the British side, awarding 12 penalties against them for only two against France.

This gave an excellent opportunity to the full back, Aubert, who scored three penalty goals and made two conversions.

Britain suffered a setback when full back Evans, who had been playing well, retired after a leg injury. He returned to the field but he was virtually a passenger.—Reuter.

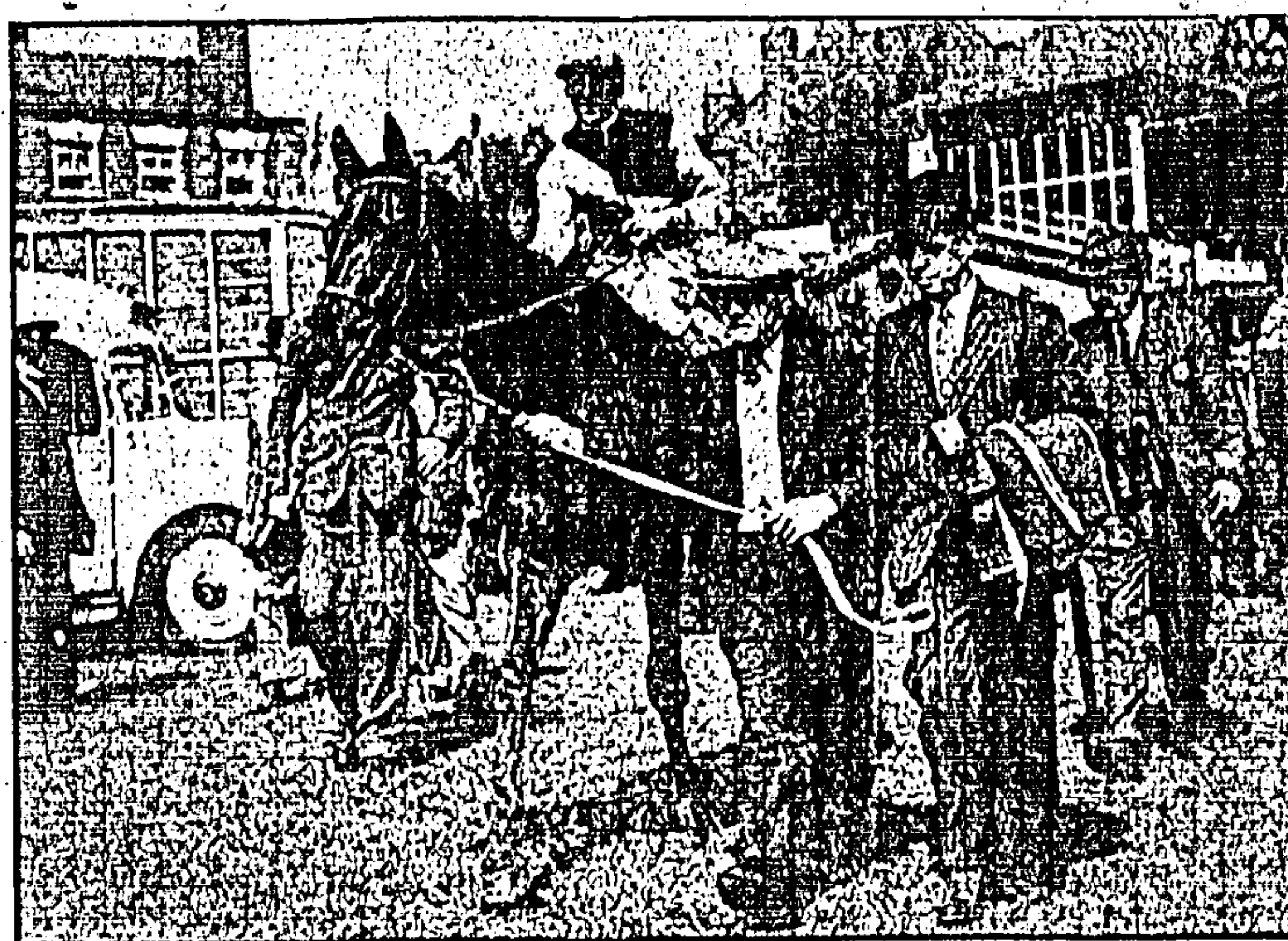
"KICKERS" ARE DOING WELL

Manila, May 23

The visiting Offenbach football team from Germany tonight made an auspicious debut by routing the Philippine national team nine goals to one.

The half-time score was two to one. The German team is here for a four-game series.—France-Press.

Derby Candidates With A Good Chance



Here are two Derby candidates with a strong chance of finishing in the first three. Empire Honey, proved his ability to stay the distance when winning the Chester Vase (1m. 5f.) in record time. He is trained by Jack Jarvis at Newmarket.



Good Brandy, of equal merit to Empire Honey on Chester form is in Harry Peacock's stables at Richmond, Yorkshire. He belongs to an American, Mr. R. S. Clark.—Express Photos.

Australians On The Way To Another "Pushover" Win

Stoke, May 23

The Australian cricket touring team were on the way to another quick victory at the end of the first day's play in their three-day game against the Minor Counties, here today.

They scored 289 in their first innings and at the close of play, the Minor Counties had replied with 27 runs for six wickets which leaves them requiring another 110 runs with four wickets in hand to save a follow on.

Neil Harvey, who scored a century, and Ray Lindwall, who took four wickets, were the Australian stars to-day.

Harvey was again the mainstay of the Australian batting on an awkward pitch. He batted admirably for two and a half hours while scoring 100, his second of the tour, out of 182.

Though often troubled Harvey wasted few opportunities to display his fine strokes, especially on the legside and he hit 13 fours.

A devastating spell of fast bowling by Lindwall shattered the Minor Counties hopes. In six overs, Lindwall twice took two wickets with successive balls at a cost of only seven runs.

Sheer pace through the air left the batsmen playing their defensive strokes hopelessly late and often their bats were still coming down when their stumps were wrecked.

Bill Johnston, playing for the first time since he broke down with knee trouble in a trial game, also wrought havoc. Bowling at no more than three quarter pace, he took the other two wickets for only five runs.

Australians, 1st Innings
McDonald, lbw, b. Coomb 13
Benaud, b. Taylor 108
Harvey, b. Coomb 100
Lindwall, lbw, b. Taylor 32
Craig, b. Langdale, b. Taylor 40
De Courcy, c. b. Taylor 24
Archer, c. b. Taylor 2
Davidson, run out 29

Minor Counties, 1st Innings
August, c. Lindwall, b. Johnston 0
Keeler, c. McDonald, b. Johnston 0
C. Lee, b. Lindwall 0
P. F. Jones, lbw, b. Lindwall 0
Coombes, lbw, b. Lindwall 0
A. Corbett, b. Lindwall 10
G. R. Langdale, not out 10
B. A. Barnett, not out 6
Extras 27
Total (for six wkts.) 27

COUNTY MATCHES

London, May 23

Fred Trueman, Yorkshire's fast bowler, who is generally expected to share England's opening attack against the Australians in the forthcoming Test series, was seldom impressive in an easy paced pitch at Manchester to-day.

Trueman, who is now in the Royal Air Force, showed none of the pace or hostility which routed India last summer and he was clearly short of match practice in his first championship game of the season for Yorkshire in the "Roses" match with Lancashire.

Trueman, who took three wickets for 77 runs, bowled such a variety of deliveries that it was impossible to judge him, and a proper assessment of his bowling must be deferred until he has worked up to maximum pace.

But the all round qualities of the Yorkshire attack resulted in Lancashire being all out for 173, to which the "White Rose" county had answered with 64 for one wicket at the close. Len Hutton, the probable England captain, was clean bowled by pace bowler Brian Statham for two.

Two other England batsmen, Denis Compton and Reg Simpson, made centuries to-day. Playing for Middlesex against Sussex at Lords, Compton made 143 not out to complete his 103rd century in first class cricket. When he reached three figures in two hours and 50 minutes, the crowd sang "Happy Birthday to you"—Compton was celebrating his 35th anniversary.

He went on to produce a dazzling array of strokes, and when Middlesex declared at 358 for

European Basketball Championships Start

Moscow, May 25

Forty thousand spectators attended the brilliant ceremonies at the stadium here yesterday which marked the official opening of the eighth international basketball tournament for the European Championship.

The stadium was decorated with two huge portraits of Lenin and Stalin and with the flags of the 17 participating countries, whose teams paraded into the stadium to assist at the formal raising of the flag of the Soviet Union, the present title-holder.

The result of the first day's elimination games were: Czechoslovakia beat Switzerland 94-33, half-time score 31-21. Hungary beat Denmark 95-30, half-time score 41-10. Israel beat Finland 60-30, half-time score 29-23. Germany beat Sweden 65-37, half-time score 34-17. Soviet Union beat Belgium 59-31, half-time score 30-14. Bulgaria beat Lebanon 93-51. Italy beat Rumania 91-43. —France-Press.

Faublas Wins

The Prix de Noailles

Paris, May 24

M. Marcel Boussac's Faublas, which is engaged for the Epsom Derby, won the Prix de Noailles over 11 furlongs at Longchamps today.

The colt was ridden by Jacques Doussiere. Second was Baron Guy de Rothschild's Mayly Kho, ridden by Pierre Blanc, and third Mme. Hubert Sautet's Otto, ridden by G. Chancelier.

The Prix de Noailles, one of the last major events before the classics, was hotly contested. Faublas went up on the outside near the post, closely followed by Mayly Kho. The latter made a great effort, but was unable to catch Faublas.

These two horses are considered the best three-year-olds in France. There were ten runners. Parimutuel dividends for a 10-franc stake were: win 41, places 14, 12 16. M. Boussac is expected to decide within the next few days whether Faublas will cross the Channel for the Derby or prefer the Prix du Jockey Club at Chantilly on June 14.—Reuter.

Major League

Baseball

New York, May 24

Today's Major League baseball scores were:

American League	R	H	E
Boston	4	8	3
New York	8	13	0
Philadelphia	3	9	0
Washington	0	4	0
Chicago	3	6	1
Detroit	1	7	0
National League	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	5	1
St. Louis	2	4	0
Brooklyn	16	15	0
Philadelphia	2	7	2
New York	11	16	1
Pittsburgh	3	8	1
Milwaukee	5	4	0
Chicago	4	2	2

—United Press.

Bannister Has

An Easy Win

London, May 23

Roger Bannister, Britain's fastest mile runner, easily won the international event in the Coronation British Games at White City Stadium here today, but there was no record broken.

Just running to win and not to set records, the tall London medical student practically coasted to victory by 25 yards in four minutes, 5.4 seconds. After running with the leaders for three laps, Bannister started a devastating run about 300 yards from the finish and swept to the front.

Don Seaman, of Britain, was second in four minutes, 13.4 seconds with Don McMilland, Australian Olympic runner third in four minutes, 16.2 seconds.—Reuter.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

WHITSUN RACE MEETING

(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club)

Saturday, 23rd May & Monday, 25th May, 1953.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 22 RACES

1st Day—10 Races—Saddling 1.30 p.m.—1st Race 2 p.m.
2nd Day—12 Races—Saddling 1.30 a.m.—1st Race 12 noon.
Time interval on the 2nd day will be after the 4th Race at 1.30 p.m.
The Secretary's office at Alexandra House will close at 11.45 a.m. on the 1st day and at 10.00 a.m. on the 2nd day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED.
All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him.

Timings will be obtainable at the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 72811).

NO CHILDREN will be admitted to the Club's premises during the meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission will be \$3 each per day payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Enclosure will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3 in order to gain re-admission.

MEALS & REFRESHMENTS will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

SERVANTS

Servants must remain in their employer's boxes except for passing through on their duties. They may on no account use the Betting Booths in the Members' Betting Hall.

CASH SWEEPS

The cost of a Through Ticket is \$44.00. Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 22nd May, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race of the meeting. The cost of each ticket is \$2.

Cash Sweep Tickets may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Offices at Queen's Building, (Chater Road), 5 D'Agulair Street and 382 Nathan Road, until 10 a.m. on both days.

TOTALISATOR

PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.
Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.

ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER, NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO BE RUN.

Bookmakers, tie men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

By Order of the Stewards,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

THE GAMBOLS

By Barry Appleby



Scheme For Development Of Empire

NEED FOR ACTION
—LORD BRUCE

Lord Bruce of Melbourne has suggested that Britain should form a committee to develop the resources of the Commonwealth and thereby help to solve the world's political and economic difficulties.

He was speaking in London at the golden jubilee conference of the Institute of Directors, which concerned itself mainly with Commonwealth possibilities. As chairman of the Finance Corporation for Industry, Lord Bruce spoke about investment in the Commonwealth.

He said the dollar gap had to be closed, trade must flow more freely, and there must be freer convertibility of currencies. To date, the efforts of G.A.T.T. (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) to reduce restrictions on imports were hardly encouraging, and only the U.S. acting unilaterally, could make a major contribution.

Lord Bruce was alarmed at the fall in tariff reduction as a method of diminishing the dollar gap. Various financial schemes had been canvassed, but technical assistance for the development of the more backward countries' latent resources was a more fundamental approach.

International action was slow, however. The preparation of a common plan should be undertaken by the U.K. Government, the Colonial Development Corporation, and the Commonwealth Development Finance

Company through a joint committee, which could, in turn, appoint a working party. Lord Bruce said the Volta Scheme showed the Government realised the need for action, but progress was too slow. For the plan he suggested, Britain and the Commonwealth could not supply all the necessary investment, and an approach should be made to the United States which would, he felt sure, find it acceptable.

Sir Robert Sinclair, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, said the Budget was not a cure for Britain's troubles but a challenge to industry to find the cure. We needed to create new wealth and the greatest scope for that lay in the British Commonwealth.

Sir Robert warned against regarding such developments as those connected with the Chief Joseph Dam as indicating the attitude of the American people. He showed another side of the picture by the research and policy committee of the Committee for Economic Development in the U.S. as stating that Britain remained America's strangest and closest ally.

A QUESTION

In a short speech, Sir Rupert De la Bore, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, said the City regarded the Commonwealth as its most important.

The Institute had two other visitors. Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. T. O'Brien, M.P., president of the T.U.C.

Dr. Fisher said industrialists should ask themselves whether their products were good or bad. They were said to be of salient quality and some aspects of advertising, he said, "It consists very largely of telling people to buy things they do not need and persuading them that luxuries are necessities."

AID TO RELIGION

Industry was not pulling its weight, he said, to religion. Some industrialists betrayed a kind of smugness when they said "No" to an appeal and nationalised industry seemed unable to help.

The Archbishop, commenting that trade union leaders went more and more to the Church in search of new incentives, said the leaders acknowledged they had played out the fight for rights. With this Mr. O'Brien was somewhat in agreement. He said trade unions were originally a "self-defence movement to resist the injustice of the mid-Victorian capitalists." All that had gone, however. The movement had developed a great importance and responsibility.

It was no longer necessary to close factories and advocate strikes. Britain had reached a system of industrial relations second to none, to the everlasting credit of its industrial leaders.

Major-General Sir Edward Spears, chairman of the Institute, presided.

"MIDDLE WAY" URGED

At the Institute's golden jubilee dinner at the Dorchester Hotel Mr. H.A. Wollkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, said Britain had to show the way between the two extremes of managerial methods as represented by America and Russia.

"I have said that the two is small island, which is not its living in difficult conditions," he declared. "I suggest we are only going to do that if we show that there is a middle course between capitalism and Communism." Mr. Wollkinson said the mysteries of the balance-sheet had never been made plain. How many companies had to borrow money to pay dividends or what enormous proportions of wages and raw material of the product were not clear. "It is no use convincing the top level, unless there is an impact upon the man who is actually making the product," he added.

May Build Camera Plant In Indonesia

Tokyo, May 24. A plan to build a camera manufacturing plant in Indonesia is being studied by the Chiyoda Optical Instruments Company. Negotiations are being carried out between Tajima Shoten with headquarters in Kobe and several Indonesian firms. The plant would be operated jointly by the Japanese camera firm and Indonesian companies and would produce 500 to 1,000 cameras per month. Equipment would be supplied by the Indonesians and technique and technical aid by the Japanese. Chiyoda expects the plan to materialise by September next year when a foreign investment law will be put into force in Indonesia. —France-Press.

VOLUNTARY PLAN FOR U.K. STEEL INDUSTRY

London, May 24. A steel plate distribution scheme, to be operated on voluntary lines by the U.K. industry itself with guidance from the Government, has been announced by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Supply.

The steel industry, he said, had appointed a group of plate-makers to act as clearing house for consumer requirements.

An Inter-Departmental Committee, composed of officials of the Government departments principally concerned, had been set up. Its task was to keep under review the needs of the plate-using industries and to consider any adjustments in the pattern of production and deliveries which might be desirable.

The industry, the Minister stated, had assured him that they would to the fullest extent practicable take all necessary action to comply with any requests made by the Inter-Departmental Committee.

Mr. Sandys hoped these arrangements would ensure improved distribution and would benefit the shipbuilding and other important plate-consuming industries.

He declared that steel plate output in Britain this year would be over 1.4 million tons, nearly 200,000 tons more than last year. It was hoped to increase output by a further 100,000 tons or more during 1953-55.

He disclosed that he had recently approved a scheme for the extension and modernisation of a plate-rolling mill on the north-east coast which would produce an extra 100,000 tons a year and come into operation in 1956. Plans for other expansions were being made, but they could not become effective before 1957.

In addition, he added, there was the possibility of importing more steel plate from certain countries abroad. But he admitted there was likely to be a marginal shortage of steel plate in the UK for some time to come. —Reuter.

Extension Of Aid Scheme Forecast

Manila, May 24. Extension of the economic aid programme for the Philippines over a longer period was forecast today by Dr. Roland Renne, chief of the Mutual Security Agency Mission here. Dr. Renne announced that the Washington Administration had recommended to the U.S. Congress a "stretch-out" in all foreign aid programmes in line with its determination to approach a balanced budget as rapidly as possible, and at the same time ensure mutual security with friendly nations of the free world.

Dr. Renne explained that it was possible that the total dollar allotments for the Philippines from now would be less than originally indicated, but pointed out that this in no way implied a change in U.S. policy to assist the Philippines economically and was not a lessening of interest by the Americans in this country's problems. —France-Press.

U.S. CONTRACTS IN JAPAN

Tokyo, May 24. Special procurement contracts from the United States Armed Forces entered into during the week ended May 17 totalled US\$1,057,000, which contrasted with nearly US\$9,000,000 the previous week. The figure included US\$1,201,000 for goods, and the remainder for services rendered. Dollar contracts amounted to US\$1,111,000, and the remainder were yen contracts. —France-Press.

Greece's Economic Problems Still Not Solved Despite Aid From America

In his recent message to the American Congress on the foreign aid programme, President Eisenhower said of Greece: "Out of the ruins left by Communist aggression a proud, self-reliant nation has re-established itself."

The Americans have indeed a special interest in Greece. It was to assist Greece and Turkey against Communist pressure that the "Truman Doctrine" of aid to all nations resisting aggression was first openly proclaimed, thus marking an historic turning point in American foreign policy.

Since 1947, America has spent some two billion dollars in aid to Greece, an average of 250 dollars for every Greek man, woman, and child—the highest per capita aid given to any foreign country.

Yet despite the recovery she has made, Greece still needs aid and the Americans today risk losing the political and human dividends of their huge investment by pulling out unilaterally and administratively before they have made the country into a going concern.

Although the American Administration is recommending the continuation of a small amount of aid to Greece, for strictly military purposes, the Greek Republicans must decide that the job is over. The Greek Communists have, in fact, been resoundingly defeated; their leaders are in exile or in goal. A strongly conservative government is well in control in Athens and the Greeks are keeping ten army divisions, in combat readiness, under American command, along one of the strategically vital frontiers between East and West. Everything seems to suggest what Mr. Acheson used to call "a situation of strength."

Yet it must be recognised that, of the three tasks—the Americans set themselves—relief, physical reconstruction, and economic rehabilitation—if the first two have been magnificently accomplished, the same is not true of the third.

It is too late to argue whether the two billion dollars might have been better spent. Almost certainly Greece today would come off better with more mines in production and less fanatically protected rayon or hardware factories, with more irrigated land and less textile businesses, with more cigarette manufacturers using local tobacco and fewer steel works bringing iron and coke from the other side of Europe.

The first need was to give food and shelter to the vast mass of destitute and uprooted victims of the war and civil war, and to rebuild the roads, ports, and bridges. Although a large proportion of Greek families still live in what look like chicken-coops and very close to starvation level, at least nobody is quite homeless and, at least visibly, no one is dying of starvation.

It was inevitably difficult, in this emergency, to control the whole expenditure of the immense counterpart funds, which piled up as hundreds of thousands of tons of American food, raw materials, and machinery came on to the Greek market. Certainly, millions of dollars directly or indirectly found their way into speculative building, luxury imports, or gold hoards hidden away or smuggled abroad.

The chief of the American Aid Mission in Greece, Mr. Leland Barrows, himself comments: "American aid in much the same way that a foreign country handles its own resources. We are not here to redistribute wealth or to effect a social revolution." He might have added that the Americans not only "aid" but, in fact, prevented one: for without American aid the present capitalist regime could hardly have survived. Indeed, economically, it has already collapsed; the war and civil war, the catastrophic inflation, the general sense of insecurity had almost entirely suspended savings and private investment.

Greece was left representing capitalism without capitalists; or rather with only a handful of capitalists needing exorbitant and instant profits to justify disproportionate risks. Nor was the Greek Government, hard put to finance the largest

per capita army in Europe, itself able to fill the investment gap. And as Greece has defaulted on its pre-war foreign debts, there can be no recourse to the international money market.

As a result of insufficient investment capital, one-quarter of even the limited number of mines being exploited before the war is now idle. And, almost a million acres of land—enough, American experts estimate, to make Greece self-sufficient in food-stuffs, but whose cultivation requires irrigation and implements—are still a wilderness. This and today represents the only hope of resettlement and adequate nourishment for the rapidly growing masses of unemployed, crowding the city slums.

MASS UNEMPLOYMENT

On paper, these town workers are very well protected. Post-war vote-seeking governments have rushed through countless and immensely "progressive" labour laws; but, in practice, mass unemployment—and the desperate need to take a job on any terms—makes them hopelessly inapplicable. Often low pay for the worker and high fiscal and social security charges for the employer give them joint interest in having one man do two jobs. Thus, although Greece probably has among the world's highest proportion of unemployed industrial workers, many workers have to do an undeclared 13-hour or 14-hour day to provide relief for the unemployed members of their own family.

It seems to make very little difference whether the Government is labelled "reactionary" (as the present one) or "Left-wing" (as some of its predecessors were). Nothing effective can be done by legislative or political reform until there is a planned programme for economic development, designed to raise national output, absorb the unemployed, and, above all, to assure that rational use is made of what—in a country as poor as Greece—must always be inadequate natural and capital resources. The Greeks themselves have neither the administrative experience to do this job alone. For the Americans, on the other hand, it would cost very little compared to the immense sums they have already spent.

But there is no immediate compulsion; even if the Americans close the aid mission tomorrow there would probably be no sudden calamity. The devaluation of the drachma will automatically lower imports and encourage exports. The lowered standards of living and heavy unemployment provide a rich reserve of cheap labour which may still attract adventurous capital eager for quick returns. Politically, too, the situation is safe: Field-Marshal Papagos, the present Premier, is personally popular; the army is strong and loyal; the people, after their war and post-war experiences, apathetic and resigned.

Nevertheless, Greece perhaps provides an extreme example of the limitations of short-term aid—even at its most generous—in solving fundamental economic disequilibrium. —The Scotsman.

OIL DUTY REDUCED BY INDIA

Bombay, May 24. The Indian Government has reduced the export duty on refined oil from \$12 to \$10.50 per ton but shippers here feel that the Government's decision has come too late to be of any real help to India's export trade.

The reduction amounts to about £11 per ton for shippers and that the rates will continue to be higher as compared with some of India's major competitors such as Uruguay. They pointed out that while the current international quotations are around £100 per ton, the bulk c.i.f. India cannot afford to sell for anything less than £110.

Shippers here have been advocating the abolishment of export duty on all oil seeds. One fear among shippers is that China might emerge as a large exporter and serious competitor should the present trade talks succeed. —United Press.

Japanese Mission To Thailand

Tokyo, May 24. The Yawata Iron and Steel Company expected to send a survey team to Thailand to collect data and investigate prospects for setting up a joint Japan-Thailand iron mill.

The group will inspect various iron ore producing districts in Thailand, including the Lop-Buri district, 130 kilometres north of Bangkok, and the general iron and steel industry situation there.

Iron ore deposits in the Lop-Buri district are said to exceed 10,000,000 tons and to be of high quality, with an iron content of more than 60 per cent.

The Thai Government would invest 51 per cent of the capital and the Yawata company, 49 per cent. Yawata will lease all industrial equipment to the Thai Government which will offer it to the plant as part of Thailand's investment.

The projected company will have an integrated iron manufacturing plant with a small type smelter but until then it will export all iron ore it produces to Japan. After the completion of the integrated manufacturing equipment, it will export to Japan all iron ore not needed by Thailand. —France-Press.

Barter Deal Arranged

Taipei, May 24. The Nationalist Central News Agency today reported that Formosa would barter 400 tons of South Korean graphite for Formosan sugar. Formosan sugar is priced at US\$130 per ton l.o.b. Koshung. The graphite will be shipped to the Taiwan Fertiliser Company. The agency said a barter deal with Hongkong had fallen through due to cancellation of barter trade with the Colony. —Reuter.

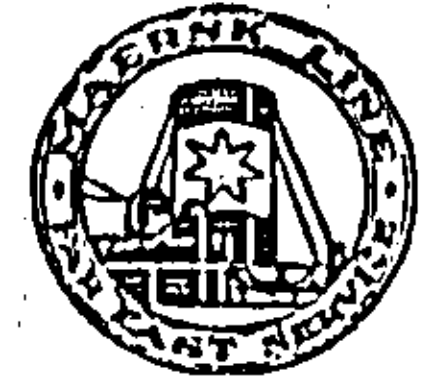
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Homewards	Hongkong	Due	Via
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	24-25 July	Marcellines	Yokohama
via Marcellines to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports, via Djibouti to Madagascar.			

FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"MONKAY"	Europe—Sailed	Hongkong	Japan
"MEKONG"	Hamburg—23 May	9-10 July	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Keelung—10 June	11 June	
"MONKAY"	Keelung—4 July	6 July	
"SILVER SANDAL"	Keelung—26 July	28 July	
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Trade Figures

Manila, May 24. The Philippines continued to suffer an adverse balance in its foreign trade in February, according to the Census Bureau. Philippine exports came to only 60,982,310 pesos against imports of 75,303,074 or an adverse trade balance of 14,321,055.

The Philippine foreign trade in February totalled 132,285,383 pesos as compared with 150,141,413 for the same month last year, showing a decline of 14 per cent. The leading country with which the Philippines traded was still the United States, which occupied second place. The combined percentages of these two countries—75.75 per cent for the United States and 7.22 per cent for Japan—took up more than four-fifths of the Philippine overseas commerce.

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The Changing Face of LONDON



THE "STEEL" MEN have given special protection to the "bronze" man. Above this figure, behind Apsley House, stands rise to more than 60 feet.



THE GREAT WEST DOOR of Westminster Abbey has disappeared behind the temporary annexe. Stands rise high above the ground where Flanders poppies are planted every year at Remembrance time.

The streets even SOUND different

by GORDON HOLMAN

LONDON is once again a walled city, but the 1953 "walls" are made of tubular steel, timber and cotton sheeting. The walls stretch the length of the Mall, giving St. James's Park a new seclusion. Piccadilly traffic roars along a canyon, with timber banking up on the south side to match the buildings on the north side.

The Admiralty is almost hidden behind a vast cotton sheet taller than any London building. Visitors tunnel their way through a forest of steel and timber.

The centre-piece

The Victoria Memorial has become the ornamental centre-piece of a vast green. Middlesex Guildhall has "disappeared" behind a Parliament Square now as solid-looking as the buildings in Whitehall.

One curious effect of the new "build-up" is that London "sounds" different. The noise of the vehicles is reflected inside the new "walls," and the quietness of the parks is more marked.



TO PROTECT the trunks of trees from the clinders put down in The Mall, Mr. Bunney Mills, of Walworth, ties strong fabric round them.



CAPTAIN COOK, normally high above passing walkers in The Mall, finds a place alongside the hundreds of seats prepared for people in front of the Admiralty.

Coronation Will Be BBC's Biggest Ever Assignment

LONDON.

When the BBC goes on the air on Coronation Day its audience is likely to be the biggest in radio history.

Direct transmissions will reach 57 countries in 45 languages, and 1,000 foreign networks have already asked for rebroadcasting facilities.

If Moscow suspends its jamming activities on June 2, listeners behind the Iron Curtain will also have a chance to hear the Coronation broadcast. There was no Russian jamming of British programmes on the day of Queen Mary's funeral, and the Coronation too may be given a clear field, though the BBC has made no representations to Moscow about it.

Special concern of the BBC engineers is to ensure clear reception throughout the Commonwealth on what is essentially a Commonwealth occasion. For this purpose high-powered transmitters in Canada, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore will reinforce the BBC's own shortwave resources.

Canada presents few problems and will also help listeners in the British West Indies by retransmitting the day's programmes from London.

For Australia and New Zealand the Coronation broadcast will be relayed through Singapore, to which three London transmitters will be beamed. Besides direct transmissions, India will hear a rebroadcast from Delhi.

Engineers hope that these arrangements will ensure good listening throughout the Commonwealth.

SPECIAL TRAINING

But technical problems are only one side of what a BBC spokesman has described as the biggest day's work ever tackled by the BBC. Another is the training of the 233 commentators and observers, 85 of them from abroad, who will be using short-wave microphones on Coronation Day.

Their training includes listening to recordings of broadcasts

made during the last Coronation, and listening up as commentators on the daily spectacle of the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace. Several Chinese are among the visitors on this training course, many of whom will be speaking in foreign languages.

On Coronation Day, BBC broadcasts in foreign languages will be on the air for a total of 72 hours. Most of the countries receiving "live" commentaries will also hear recorded descriptions of the day's scenes during the evening.

In TV, the only direct transmissions possible will be to Western Europe. But for world-wide use the BBC hopes to supply an edited version of its TV films which will run for an hour and a quarter.

Canada will see the British TV programme almost as soon as home viewers. Three low-powered Canberra bombers are to leave London at intervals on Coronation Day with TV films for Canada and the United States, handing them over at Goose Bay, Labrador, to Canadian fighters for delivery in Montreal—London Express Service.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"She's smart and she works hard! She fooled me—I thought she'd try to get by on her figure!"

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

GENERAL HOLIDAY MONDAY, MAY 25

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. (San Francisco), 1.30 p.m., via P.A.A.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m., C.P.A.
Formosa, U.S.A. (Seattle & West Coast), 6 p.m., H.K.A./N.W.A.L.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m., C.P.A./D.O.A.C.
Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

TUESDAY, MAY 26

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 4.30 p.m., via Air Vietnam.
Japan, 9 p.m., T.A.C.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C.

By Surface

Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.
Indonesia, 2 p.m., as Funing.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. (San Francisco), 1.30 p.m., via P.A.A.
Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C.
Indo-China, (Yokohama only), 6 p.m., C.P.A.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
1. Time Signal. Tom Jenkins and his Palm Court Orchestra. 1.15. News. Weather. Announcements. 1.30. Music for you. 2. Variety Bandbox (BBC). 3. Light Music by Mantovani and his Orchestra. 3.45. We sing for you. Anne Shelton and Eddie Fisher. 4.30. Afternoon Concert. 4.30. Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Anon. Walbrook in "Happy and Glorious". By Laurence Olivier. Adapted by John. West. Produced by Hugh Stewart (BBC). 5. Time Signal and Program Summary. 6.02. Children's Half Hour presented by Sally Ann (Studio). The Coronation of our Queen. 6.05. "The Children's Messages" (Part 3) (BBC). 6.30. The songs of Jimmy McHugh. South American Merry-go-round. Roberto Inglez and his Orch. Dalva De Oliveira (Vocal). 7.30. Rating Archie with Pat Brough and Archie Andrews Repeat of last Thursday's Broadcast. 8. Time Signal and World News (London Relay). 8.15. Artists of the Week. Pierre Fournier (Cello). 8.30. Guess What? A Quiz Programme. 9.00. The Keeper of the Crown Jewels. Interviewed by Richard Dimbleby in the Tower of London (BBC). 9.15. The triumph of Britain sung by the BBC Singers. Conductor: Leslie Woodgate (BBC). 9.45. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik (Mozart). 10. The Forces Show (Recorded London Relay). 10.50. Weather Report. 11. 11.15. Goodnight Music. God Save The Queen. 11.30. Close Down.

From The Files 100 Years Ago

PROCLAMATION

His Excellency William Jervois, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and in virtue of the Powers delegated to him under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, is pleased, in the Name and on the Behalf of The Queen, to grant a Free Pardon to the Prisoners "Loong Ai-ang" and Lee Yung-yow," (the latter a female) at present confined in the Gaol of this Colony.

God save the Queen.
Wm. JERVOIS.
Given at Victoria, Hongkong, this 24th Day of May, 1853.
By His Excellency's Command
W. CAINE.
Colonial Secretary.

KWANGTUNG QUIET

Kwang-Tung Province still remains quiet, and every precaution within their power has been adopted by the authorities for the preservation of order. Governor General Yeh, who returned some time ago to Canton from a lengthened excursion into Kwangsi, brought back with him a number of "robbers," 154 of whom have since been executed, viz. 53 on the 10th of April, 42 on the 1st of May, and 79 on the 20th of May.

In Fuh-kien, however, the insurgents appear to be gaining ground, and a body of them some 3,000 strong, probably the same mentioned in our Overseas of 22nd April, as causing disturbances in the department of Hwei-chau Fu, had approached so near to Amoy from the direction of Ku-lung-su, that the authorities considered it necessary to notify the circumstance to the British Vice-Consul in charge, and he, on the 14th instant, issued the following circular to the foreign residents, recommending the instant removal of treasure and valuables on board ship, and also, that for facility of embarkation, the Receiving Vessels at anchor outside the harbour should be moved nearer the town.

CIRCULAR OF IMPORTANCE

To the British and Foreign Community.
The undersigned, H.B.M.'s Vice Consul in charge, begs to notify for the information of the British and Foreign Community in Amoy, that he has just been informed by the Chinese Authorities of the near approach of a body of 3,000 insurgents, who are not more than 70 le (about 30 miles) distant, and are expected to approach from the mainland beyond Ku-lung-su. The authorities have begged the undersigned to urge the Merchants and others to lose no time in providing for the safety of their treasure and property, which can best be secured by removal of it on board ship. The Chinese Authorities at the same time state, that they have called out all the troops at their command, and have expressed their determination to do their utmost for the protection of Amoy, and which will be found in another column. H. M. Brigadier General Sir John Durnford, who left Amoy four days ago, but nothing of consequence had transpired in the interim. Nanking still remained in possession of the British, and making preparation for their speedy advance to the city. The undersigned, in view of the religious furor which actuates the rebels, and believing that it does exist to a certain extent there is no reason to doubt, and may be instigated by some of our missionaries, as described by our correspondent. The undersigned, in view of the religious furor which actuates the rebels, and believing that it does exist to a certain extent there is no reason to doubt, and may be instigated by some of our missionaries, as described by our correspondent. The undersigned, in view of the religious furor which actuates the rebels, and believing that it does exist to a certain extent there is no reason to doubt, and may be instigated by some of our missionaries, as described by our correspondent.

RELIGIOUS FUROR

From Shanghai we have no later news than those brought by the British and Foreign Community in Amoy, and which will be found in another column. H. M. Brigadier General Sir John Durnford, who left Amoy four days ago, but nothing of consequence had transpired in the interim. Nanking still remained in possession of the British, and making preparation for their speedy advance to the city. The undersigned, in view of the religious furor which actuates the rebels, and believing that it does exist to a certain extent there is no reason to doubt, and may be instigated by some of our missionaries, as described by our correspondent. The undersigned, in view of the religious furor which actuates the rebels, and believing that it does exist to a certain extent there is no reason to doubt, and may be instigated by some of our missionaries, as described by our correspondent.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE CHAMBERS for and on behalf of the China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

ROBERT'S WIFE

THE mother saw the elder of her six children off to school and handed over the younger ones to the care of neighbours for the morning. Then she left the flat where they all lived and came up to the West End. She did not come up West as many women do, to work; nor, as more do, for the pleasures of shopping and window-gazing. She came up as a wife, to be near her husband Robert, who was in trouble, and to learn what his fate might be at the Great Marlborough Street court.

Robert had been remanded for a week after being found guilty on a charge of being on enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose. He had been seen late at night in a yard behind a Soho restaurant. The police had been called, and Robert, an agile man of 37, had taken to the rooftops, and there been caught.

Next morning, at Marlborough Street, he pleaded not guilty to the charge, and blamed drink for his presence in the restaurant yard, saying he had thought it was a bomb-site. Mr Paul Bennett, VC, found the case proved, and ordered the remand so that the police and the probationer might learn more of Robert's background.

Now the week was over, and Robert's wife sat on a bench in the court and waited for him to appear. Robert was shown into the dock, a stocky, compactly built man, who managed to look trim despite the shabby wind-cheater he wore. A police officer went into the witness-box.

"This was the case," the police-officer began. "Oh, yes, I remember," said the magistrate, "he said he'd been drinking."

"Yes, sir," the officer answered, "but he was not drunk at the time. There were five previous convictions you will remember, sir."

MR Bennett called for his probation officer, Mr Charles Morgan. "Drink has brought this man into trouble," Mr Morgan said. "He was a builder's labourer, and carried £10 12s. 6d. a week. He was quite generous to his wife, and gave her £5 a week housekeeping, out of which she paid the rent of 25s."

The magistrate looked at Robert's wife, and she, too, was looking at him. A wife weeping for her husband's folly, a mother despairing for her children. There was no sound in the ante-room, except for her sobbing, and the laughter of two street women who passed through after paying their fines.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Robert's generosity. If the given figures were right, Robert would have £3 12s. 6d. a week for himself, his wife (if family allowances were included) £5 14s. after the rent was paid, on which to feed the family of eight.

"THE home has been visited," the magistrate said, "and it seems to be well kept," said Mr Morgan, ending his report.

I glanced at Robert's wife, to see if she noted the tribute, but there was no pride in her face, only misery.

"I'm quite satisfied," said Mr Bennett, "that you were on those premises to steal. You have stolen before. The sentence is, three months."

Robert left the dock. He looked composed. His wife hurried from the courtroom. Composure had deserted her. She fled to a corner of the grey ante-room, and broke down and cried, all alone.

A wife weeping for her husband's folly, a mother despairing for her children. There was no sound in the ante-room, except for her sobbing, and the laughter of two street women who passed through after paying their fines.